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IMPORTANT NEGOTIATIONS ARE proceeding between the Japanese and the Russians at Dairen with the object of concluding a treaty. Mr. Matsushima, representing the Japanese government, and Mr. Yourin, representing the Far Eastern Republic, according to the latest report on hand, have already come to a preliminary understanding. In a press interview, Mr. Matsushima declared that after his meeting with Mr. Yourin, all, or at least many of the Russo-Japanese misunderstandings had been dispelled to the advantage of both countries. Mr. Yourin has held the same view, having apparently abandoned his original policy of making a treaty of commerce with China first, and having now decided to arrange a reapproachment with Japan as soon as possible. The recent seizure by the Chinese militarists of the despatch box of his in charge of Mr. Gray, one of his agents, in transit between Mukden and Peking, may have had something to do with this alteration of his intention. At any rate his attempt to exchange Urga, which was recaptured from Baron Ungern's force, for some favorable trade arrangement with China, has been a failure. As Mongolia is now under virtual control of General Chang Tso-ling, High Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, the Central government at Peking has referred the matter to General Chang. Negotiations between Chang and Yourin took place at Mukden. Chang would not entertain such a proposition, considering it as preposterous, especially in view of the fact that before the troops of the Far Eastern Republic entered Chinese territory to expel the Ungern force from Urga, that Republic had declared that it would withdraw its troops as soon as its object had been accomplished. The object has been accomplished, and Urga is being held as something to exchange for other things. The Mukden War Lord has consequently refused to proceed with the negotiations on such a basis. The seizure of the despatch box of Mr. Yourin was a subsequent development of this unfortunate break-up of their relationships, which has compelled Mr. Yourin to seek Japanese friendship. Whether the representative of the Far Eastern Republic will be more successful with Japan remains to be seen, but of this much it is certain: If he desires Japanese friendship, his country will have to pay dearly for it. It is too early to say what the price for that friendship is to be.

THE return of the control of Vladivostok has been asked by Mr. Yourin. That port is of vital importance to the people of the Mari-

time province in particular and of the other region of the Far Eastern Republic in general. The territory which is covered by the Russian Eastern Republic is inhabited by more than a hundred million people, and most of them are farmers and producers of the soil. As long as their products cannot find an outlet to the sea, they will remain poor. The Far Eastern Republic has three outlets to the sea, namely, Dairen, the Amur River and Vladivostok. Dairen is under complete control of the Japanese. The Amur River is being patrolled by the Japanese warships at its mouth, and cannot be utilized by the Russians. Vladivostok, is under Japanese control, at least, temporarily and negotiations for its return are naturally very important. The Japanese are not going to withdraw their troops from that point of vantage unless and until the Far Eastern Republic has agreed to the payment of a high price in return for it, knowing that with Vladivostok in their possession they are controlling the destiny of a hundred million Russians. Japan expects Russia to make important concessions. There is a fear prevalent in Chinese official circles that the Far Eastern Republic may commit itself to an arrangement which will injure Chinese interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway, which has been coveted by Japan for some time in the past. Perhaps it would be well for the Chinese government to forewarn that Republic against such an act and plainly inform it that if it does so, serious complications will arise. The surrender of the Russian interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Japanese may be a part of the price. In the present Japanese-Russian negotiations at Dairen, Semenoff is also participating. Toward the end of August, he travelled from Vladivostok to that place in a private car, guarded by Japanese soldiers. While passing through Harbin, the blinds of his car windows were pulled down, and in spite of the denial from the Japanese officials it is too well known that Attaman is now at Dairen as a guest of the Japanese officials. If the Far Eastern Republic agrees to whatever terms Japan may propose, she will instruct Semenoff to keep his hands off, may order the withdrawal of her troops from Vladivostok, will most probably recognize that Republic as a sister nation, and will remove all obstacles which have been placed by the Japanese militarists in its way.

L EONARD WOOD IS WELL enough known to be able to drop the title of general without losing his identity. It is reported that he has resigned from the army to be free to accept the governor-generalship of the Philippines and that he has expressed his willingness to accept the appointment to the Philippines if it is offered to him. This will be hailed as good news by the Americans of the Far East. It will in all probability be received by the Americans in the Philippines as a desirable appointment. A man is needed for the governor-generalship of the Philippines who is a citizen of the whole United States and a representative of the whole nation. No man is wanted who looks upon himself as belonging to a section or a party in America. Leonard Wood's responsibility and his loyalty in the carrying out of his difficult task must be to the American people. He has a place that must be held above party strife. When the Chinese or the Japanese look upon the Philippine Islands they see the American people at work; they do not see a democratic or a republican governor. An officer of the American army or of the diplomatic service has the sort of training that makes him the right man for a task of this kind

There is further reason for satisfaction that a man has been appointed to the Philippines from the army. The late war has changed the values that are attached to the old means of defense. A wide and successful use of airplanes and submarines has made the Philippine Islands a new factor in the Far East. We may rest assured that care will be given to the strategic importance of the Islands under Leonard Wood.

THE success of General Wood as governor-general of the Philippines will not depend upon the approval or the disapproval of the Americans of the Far East, however. It will depend more upon the approval of the Filipino people than upon any other single factor. We do not mean the approval of the vocal section of the people who are professionally engaged in politics but upon the approval of the great majority of humble citizens, of the ordinary business men, the school-teachers and farmers of the country. This approval will not be easy to win. It was the fashion some years ago to speak of the wind of democracy that was blowing through the world. Styles of expression have changed but the facts are much the same. The peoples of Asia have a desire for a larger share in political life than they have been granted. The troubles of the British in India and Egypt—if we may allow Egypt to be considered Asiatic—the troubles of the Japanese in Korea and of the Japanese government in its own country, the undercurrent of unrest and opposition to the autocrats of China that is felt by all who are familiar with this country, all these things bear witness to the fact that there are new forces to be reckoned with in the training of the Filipinos for self-government. It is with these forces, hard to measure and difficult to direct, that General Wood will have his most difficult tasks and, if he is successful, his most worthy and most memorable victories. A man to be the sort of governor the Philippine Islands need today must be a rare combination. He must be an American without a party point of view. He must be a man who can take an intelligent interest in the problems of military and naval strategy without being bound to those problems. He must be a man who looks with wise sympathy upon the spirit of independence that is showing itself in Asia today. There is every reason to believe that America has found the right man in Leonard Wood.

THE PROMULGATION OF A SET of regulations by the Ministry of Communications on August 8, regulating the purchase of material for the Chinese Government Railways is regarded by many as an important reform. The new regulations will not only serve the purpose of unifying the methods of purchase but will also lessen opportunities for favoritism or corruption. In a memorandum to the Cabinet, Chang Chi-tan, Minister of Communications, strongly emphasized the importance of making known to the public the ways in which the government agencies spend the money, generally and the ways in which railway materials are purchased by the different lines in particular. No less than \$20,000,000 dollars a year is being spent for railway materials alone. The suggested regulations were submitted at a cabinet meeting in July and they were approved by the Cabinet on July 27. Dr. C. C. Wang, chief of the railway department, was the author of them. After assuming this important post in the Ministry of Communications, his first official act was the drafting of a set of rules to unify the method of

purchase of materials by various government railways. Having been director-general of the Peking-Hankow Railway, he was well acquainted with the ins and outs of the problem. Prior to the promulgation of the regulations, the Ministry of Communications issued separate instructions to the various railways with regard to obtaining its approval for any purchase of railway material. As a rule, those railways whose directors are influential in official circles seldom, if ever obeyed the regulations and have bought whatever materials they desired without reference to the Ministry. The promulgated regulations require all the railways to obtain approval from the Ministry before tenders are invited for the supply of articles. Such a practice will concentrate a part of the control of various lines more with the Ministry than with the directors. The latter may object to it, but for the good of the country, may not give any expression to their feeling on the matter.

THE regulations possess more than an average interest to those who desire to do business with the Chinese Government Railways. They are divided into four or five different headings—namely, specifications, drawings and samples of materials; invitation of tenders; deposits; and supervision over the invitation and examination of tenders. With regard to the first heading, the term "materials" is defined as applying to all materials and articles used by the railways, including locomotives, passenger and freight cars, track materials, machineries and tools. Article two provides that "in connection with every purchase of materials by the railways, complete specifications and drawings or proper samples must be previously prepared, to be used as standards of the materials purchased. When materials are received, their acceptance or rejection will be made, after inspection, in accordance with the requirements of the specifications, drawings or the samples." Article four sanctions the use of the Chinese, English or French language in the specifications and drawings. Under the heading of "invitation or tenders" it is interesting to note that "whenever any single purchase of the same material or several materials is estimated to be over \$5,000, Chinese currency, an invitation of tenders is to be made. Special conditions under railway loan agreement are to be excepted." Another interesting provision under the same heading relates to the renewal of any long term agreement with any supplier to furnish a certain material or number of materials with the approval of the Ministry. Articles eight, nine, ten and eleven give a description of limited and unlimited tenders. Article twenty-one under the heading of "supervision over the invitation and examination of tenders" provides "whenever the estimated cost of the materials exceeds \$50,000, a delegate or delegates from the Ministry of Communications must be invited to be present at the time of opening the tenders." Article twenty-two states: "The result of the opening of tenders must be reported to the Ministry and, before the signing of the contract, the tender selected and the drafted contract shall be sent to the Ministry for approval." The last two provisions enable the Ministry to unify the methods of purchase of railway materials. If the officials in the Ministry of Communications are conscientious in the performance of their duties, opportunities for favoritism and corruption which have hitherto been practised by some railways to a greater or lesser degree will be minimized, after the enforcement of these regulations.

If the Conference on Pacific Problems Fails?

BY J. J. UNDERWOOD *

ALTHOUGH the recent airplane versus battleship tests conducted by the U.S. government foreshadow the ultimate abolition of the capital warship, except as they may be used as floating fortresses, there is every reason to believe it is the intention of the American government to establish a combination naval and commercial base at Dutch Harbor, Alaska. The matter, it is definitely known, has been under investigation, from a commercial standpoint, for the past three years and was the motive for the visit of two cabinet officers to Alaska last year. It is not improbable that their successors in office—Messrs. Denby and Fall—will make a trip to the Northern territory this summer. Had the conference on disarmament and Pacific-Far Eastern problems not developed, President Harding also might have taken a trip to Alaska this summer.

Strategically, both from a naval and commercial standpoint, Dutch Harbor is the Gibraltar of the Pacific. This comparatively unknown inlet in Unimak Island of the Alaska-Aleutian group is the key to the entire naval defenses of the Western Ocean. It is the midway point between Seattle and the Orient and almost certainly will be used in the near future as a fuelling station for both naval and commercial vessels. It is more than probable that it will form an important link in the new cable to Manila, which it is proposed shall be built by the United States government and in relation to which President Harding recently wrote a letter to Senator Jones, Chairman of the Commerce Committee of the U. S. Senate, stating that the Executive is making a study of the Bill and that he expects to suggest some amendments which, it is thought, will be both profitable and helpful.

The claim is made by experts who have looked into the situation that an American fleet based at Dutch Harbor could hold the naval forces of the Western coast of the Pacific at its mercy. No fleet would be able to leave the Chinese or Japanese coast without danger of being cut off from its home base. It is claimed that even the Philippines could be guarded from attack.

If a hostile power should obtain control of Dutch Harbor, the American fleet would be bottled up in its home ports. It would not dare to leave for either Guam or Manila, or even for Panama without facing the probability of meeting an enemy while trying to return to its home base. Thus would the big battleships be reduced to little more than coast artillery.

It is apparent that the passing of the Marshall, Caroline, Marianna and other Islands north of the Equator under the control of Japan, as a result of the peace negotiations at Versailles has brought about conditions which make an entire change for the defense plans of the Pacific Coast of the United States a matter of prime importance. By this move at the diplomatic chess board, Japan managed to make Guam and other American possessions in the Far East less easy of defense, besides subjecting the Hawaiian Islands to attack. Roti Island one of the Marianna Group, where the Japanese govern-

*J. J. Underwood the author of this article is an authority on Alaska and has travelled extensively in the Far East. He is at present head of the Washington bureau of *The Seattle Times*. A second article on the commercial possibilities of Dutch Harbor will be published in an early issue.

ment has expended many millions in establishing a naval base and in the construction of fortifications. It is true that Roti Island has no harborage for a big naval establishment, but there are many little inlets where submarine supply stations and airplane bases could be installed. With a submarine and airplane base sixty miles distant, American warships would be unable to get either in or out and the fighting value of the concealed fortifications on the Island of Guam would be considerably reduced. To be sure, they might be protected by bomb-proofs, but the recent bombing experiments on the Atlantic in which two or three bombs of 2,000-pounds each completely wrecked and sunk a big battleship—and one that was probably better protected by air-tight compartments than any ship in the American navy—causes one to ponder on just how far artillery emplacements can be made impervious to attack from the air. That a battleship is vulnerable to torpedo attack from submarine was proved in the recent war. These facts make Roti Island a serious menace in the event of war with Japan. They leave no doubt that American naval defenses sustained a

heavy loss as a result of the mandates conferred on Japan at the Versailles conference.

There has been much conversation about Japanese domination of the cable station on the Island of Yap, and, from a commercial standpoint this may prove bothersome until such time as a new American cable is built, but the mandatory for Roti and other Islands in the Marianna group holds the potentiality of disaster to the American naval outpost. It is useless to deny the fact that the passing of all of Germany's possessions west of Honolulu and north of the Equator into the hands of Japan was a bad diplomatic break on the part of the American representatives at the peace proceedings. Japan made a bluff and got away with it and America is now in a position where she must back up her naval and commercial bets or forfeit. These wages, incidentally, aggregate thousands of millions of dollars.

Conceding that hind-sight has many advantages over foresight, it nevertheless must be admitted that our best shirtsleeve diplomats who attended the Versailles conference would take high rank as a vaudeville team. However, the damage is done and

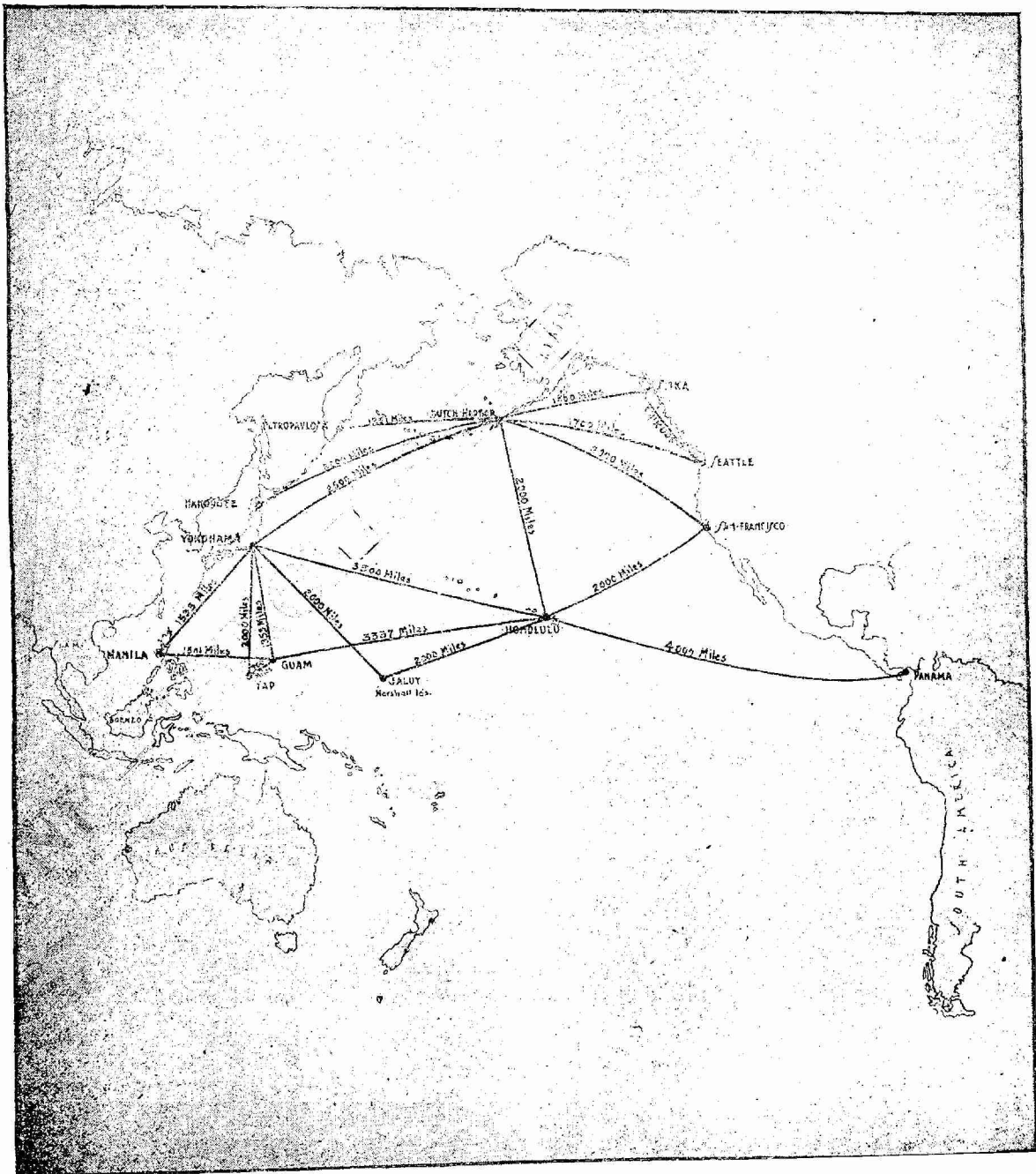


Diagram Showing Strategic Importance of Dutch Harbor—the "Gibraltar of the Pacific"

it must be repaired. The fortification of Dutch Harbor and the establishment of a naval base and commercial coaling station at that point seems the only way to correct the unfortunate situation created by the developments at the Peace gathering.

From the rough map published herewith it is apparent that while Honolulu is still an open advance base, Dutch Harbor is of much greater importance. A line drawn from Honolulu to San Francisco to Dutch Harbor forms an almost perfect equilateral triangle. These points are about two thousand miles apart with the important Puget Sound naval yard at a strategic point about seventeen hundred miles from Dutch Harbor, and within easy striking distance of all three. It also will be noted that Dutch Harbor is only 1,200 miles from Vladivostok, 2,200 miles from Hakodate and 2,500 miles from Yokohama. Dutch Harbor is approximately 1,000 miles closer to Yokohama and Manila than is Honolulu. It is, therefore, in a splendid strategic position to offset the efforts of any power that might endeavor to dominate the Pacific.

With fleets at Honolulu and Dutch Harbor, the United States would have a barrier 2,000 miles from its coast which no hostile force could pass without risking battle at sea, and at a distance of from 2,000 to 3,000 miles from its home port. This is a chance that an enemy would not care to take. To hold this line 2,000 miles at sea from the American mainland it would not be necessary to divide the fleet. If both points are made fortified bases, the American ships could rest on either and maintain this advance line against an enemy.

Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, is already well fortified. Whether Dutch Harbor will be fortified will soon be determined. By some naval and military strategists the latter is regarded as the more important of the two. Because of the short distance, the Asiatic coast would be more readily attacked from this point. Dutch Harbor is considerably west of Honolulu and a thousand miles closer to the Orient. This difference in distance would represent approximately fifty hours of steaming time for the American fleet if its commander should find it necessary to make a journey in a westerly direction.

This difference in distance would also be a matter of vital importance if an offensive movement was directed against the Pacific Coast of the United States. An attacking fleet could not afford to steam towards Pearl Harbor if its commander were advised that an American fleet was lying at Dutch Harbor from which point it would be able to prevent the invader from returning to his home port without giving battle. Besides he would be likely to find himself between the fire of the shore batteries on one side and an American fleet on the other. Pearl Harbor would be absolutely safe from attack until the ships based on Dutch Harbor were defeated.

Should an attack be attempted against the Philippines a similar situation would be created. There is a strong fort on Coregidor Island just off Manila, which it is thought is sufficiently strong to keep an enemy busy for many months and a fleet based on Dutch Harbor could be of material assistance. Before a fleet could return from an attack on Coregidor, it would be likely to encounter the American naval forces from the North. The distance from Yokohama to Manila and return is 3,000 miles. Dutch Harbor is only 2,000 miles from Yokohama. A movement on Manila would give an American commander based on Dutch Harbor a chance to distinguish himself by waiting at the enemy's home port for his return.

Yap, Guam and Jalut,—the latter according to common report the advance base of the Japanese fleet—are likewise made inaccessible to Yokohama, if an American fleet is maintained in the Alaskan Gibraltar. All of these points are more than 2,000 miles from Yokohama and subject to domination from the North, but Guam, as has been pointed out, would be subject to attack by airplane and submarine operating from Roti Island.

Based on Dutch Harbor, an American fleet could flank any movement that might be made by an enemy, but without a Northern base for the American fleet, an Oriental fleet could attack Manila with impunity. It also would be able to keep an American force based on Pearl Harbor in front of it.

Reversing the situation with Dutch Harbor unfortified, there is nothing to prevent an attacking force from establishing itself there on one of the Harbors of Alaska near Cook Inlet or Prince William Sound, from which points it could not only raid our commerce, but virtually prevent American ships from leaving their home ports. If an attack is made on the Western shore of the United States, the first blows will be struck in Alaska, where there is likely to be developed a most abundant supply of high-grade navy coal and a considerable quantity of crude petroleum. If an enemy should establish a base at Dutch Harbor, or Kachemak Bay, on Cook Inlet; or on Prince William Sound, these natural resources as well as the great fishing grounds of Alaska would fall into the hands of the enemy and would become important factors in sustaining his forces.

Dutch Harbor has all the natural advantages that are essential to the establishment of a naval base. The entrance is through a comparatively narrow channel which splits two high cliffs. It is situated not on the mainland, but on an island that rises precipitously from the sea to an elevation of several hundred feet, and on one point of which is a large untimbered plateau which could be used as a landing field for airplanes. The water is deep, the harbor perfectly protected from winds and there is sufficient good anchorage to accommodate the largest fighting fleet afloat.

But all this discussion is purely hypothetical. There is no present danger of war with Japan or any other country with interests in the Pacific. It is barely possible, however, that if we continue to pay such scant attention to Far Eastern affairs and the aims and aspirations of the people on the far shore of the Pacific, we might ultimately succeed in nagging somebody into a fight which could not prove otherwise than disastrous to everybody concerned.

At present, there are, to be sure, some slight conflicts of interests between the United States and Japan, but they are not such as are not amenable to amicable settlement by negotiation.

I am not one of those prejudiced persons who can see no good in anything Japanese and who believes that every Japanese is a potential enemy. The principal trouble between the Westerner and the Japanese is largely due to the fact that the European or American stubbornly refuses to believe that a Japanese thinks as the Westerner thinks. In this respect he is different from every other Oriental.

There are two very good reasons why there will be no war between Japan and the United States. They are:

America does not want war. Japan does not want war.

Sixty-three years ago Japan opened her ports to the traders of the world. She decided to become a commercial nation. During that time she has built

up a tremendous overseas commerce, but 80 percent of the Japanese exports are sold to the United States. America is Japan's best customer and the commercial interests of Japan fully realize that a declaration of war would mean the immediate annihilation of 80 percent of sixty-three years' commercial effort.

But no human being, howsoever great his prophetic vision, can tell what the future holds. We are living in an age when changes come swiftly; an age in which, within a decade, kingdoms have fallen and Republics have perished; an age in which eternal preparedness is the price of national safety, and it is with this thought only in mind that the strategy of Dutch Harbor has been discussed.

Its commercial importance as a link in trade between the West and the East will be discussed in another article.

Washington, D. C., July 27, 1921.

The Chinese Delegation to the Pacific Conference

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE Chinese government at Peking has definitely decided that Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, should head the Chinese delegation to the Pacific Conference to be held at Washington D. C. in November, and that Dr. Philip Tyau, new Minister to Cuba, should be the chief secretary to the delegation. The personnel of the other delegates has not yet been chosen.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James; Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister at Washington; Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Dr. C. C. Wu, distinguished son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang; Chen Lu, Chinese Minister to France, are prospective candidates for the posts of delegates to the Washington Conference.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, who is now at Paris attending the Commission for the Preparation of Amendments for the Covenant of the League of Nations, has been offered one of the posts, but has declined. Dr. Koo has been approached, but he has not yet given any reply. Dr. C. T. Wang has decided not to go to Washington, and has made it known to the Peking government that he could not consider any appointment in connection with the conference.

Dr. C. C. Wu will go to America as representative of the Canton government, and Peking has decided to appoint him as one of the delegates if an understanding can be arrived at with the Southwest concerning the matter of the presentation of a united front at the forthcoming international meeting. Chen Lu, speaking French fluently and being on cordial terms with the French government, may also be invited to attend.

Negotiations are being carried on informally between Peking and Canton looking forward to the making of some arrangement whereby China will have a single delegation at the Washington conference. Peking is anxious to approach Canton officially, but the fear that its offer may be turned down has restrained it from taking any formal step. The shortness of time makes it imperative that the officials in the two sections of the country should

exchange views without further delay if China's national interests are to be properly looked after.

In the event of the failure to reach a understanding on the matter of the delegation, Peking will appoint Dr. Yen as chief delegate and appoint two other officials as delegates to assist him and leave the other two positions vacant if China is entitled to a delegation of five. The vacant positions may be taken up by two of the delegates from Canton to Washington.

It is presumed that once the modern-educated Chinese are in foreign countries they are usually more reasonable and more patriotic than they were in their own land. Having realized the gravity of the situation, the Southern delegates to Washington might agree to their joining the Peking delegation in the American capital. This, if happening, would simplify the complexity of the case exceedingly.

China's participation at the Versaille Peace Conference demonstrated beyond doubt that if the Chinese officials were free from the internal political atmosphere, they could come together and work harmoniously for a national cause. Dr. C. T. Wang and Dr. C. C. Wu, representing the Canton government nominally although actually they were members of the Chinese delegation sent by the Peking government, fought side by side with the other delegates and did all they could to win the China case. There is no good reason to doubt that this spirit would not be repeated on the present occasion.

A section of the officials at Peking are inclined to the view that Dr. Wellington Koo, who has been doing so well in the League of Nations, should be kept in Europe and England. The people are unanimously in favor of his going to Washington, believing that his friendship with the European statesmen and his intimate knowledge of Chinese diplomatic affairs would be of great assistance to the delegation. They are agitating for his appointment.

Should the government decide to leave Dr. Koo out, a movement would be started to embarrass it until the people's wish has been acceded to. The daily press has given sufficient indication to the above effect. Ever since the Versaille Conference, Dr. Koo has been popular in China. Those who used to dislike him on personal grounds have reversed their view, and become enthusiastic supporters. He is admitted in all quarters in China as the ablest Chinese diplomat this generation has produced. None can be compared with him in brilliance, in the mastery of diplomatic tactics, in the excellence of manner, and in modern education.

This is what the *New Pacific*, a newly established Chinese daily newspaper, which is being supported by Liang Chi-chiao, one of the greatest living scholars, and Wang Ta-hsieh, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, has to say about the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James: "Dr. Koo . . . is the ablest man in China's diplomatic service. He is thoughtful and extremely clever. He was active at the Peace Conference and is now a member of the League of Nations Council. This post he won through sheer personal brilliance. He is well acquainted with the leading statesmen of Europe. He has kept China's case very much to the fore in Great Britain. As China must have the friendship of Great Britain, and as there will be many serious questions to be brought up at the Washington conference involving the relationships of China, Great Britain the United States and Japan, it is important that a man like Dr. Koo who is in so close touch with such affairs should be a delegate to the Conference. There is, however, opposition to Dr. Koo's appointment from the Japanese and from the pro-

Japanese Chinese, but to the vast majority of the Chinese in China and elsewhere his appointment will be welcomed. The report that he has cabled to the government declining to go to America is false. How could he refuse when he has not yet been asked to go? We most earnestly recommend that he is sent to Washington in November."

The Cabinet has of late decided to announce the personnel of the delegation as late as possible so that opponents of the government may not have enough time to agitate for reconsideration. A few weeks before the sailing of the delegation for Washington, the announcement will be made. In the meantime, the posts of delegates are being offered to those who are qualified. Notwithstanding the fact that he has declined the offer, Dr. Wang Chung-hui may be persuaded to attend the conference. Should Hon. Alfred Sze become another delegate he needs not travel as he is Minister at Washington. It appears almost certain that with the exception of Dr. Yen, no other delegate will proceed direct from China to the United States. Dr. Koo, if chosen to sit at the conference, is in London, and Mr. Chen Lu is at Paris. Both of them can get to Washington in a comparatively short space of time.

Aside from the question of the personnel of the delegation, the financial question is occupying the attention of the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs. The latest information indicates that the government could not grant more than \$1,600,000 in the Tenth Year bonds, which may be worth \$800,000 silver dollars or \$400,000 Gold. This fund cannot be turned over to the delegation until after the bonds assigned for the purpose have been sold. There has been some internal difficulty about the sale of the bonds. The Ministry of Finance is seeking the assistance of the Chinese bankers in the disposal of this and other lots. The public is not too anxious to take them.

One member of the Foreign Office in the course of a conversation the other day stated that here is the place where the people could show their practical patriotism, and that it is necessary to supply the Chinese delegation with some funds, if it is expected to carry back some triumph and that without money they could not accomplish much as they wish to serve their mother land. China spent a little over a million dollars at the Versailles Peace Conference, and it was a time when one million silver dollars could purchase almost an equivalent amount of gold dollars, but now the value of gold has risen, and yet the government is inclined to be even more economical with the Chinese delegates to the Washington Conference.

Knowing the importance of the present occasion, the Japanese government is reported to have appropriated for propaganda purposes \$5,000,000 Gold. If the report is true what China has appropriated for the use of the Chinese delegation, it is only one tenth of the Japanese appropriation. Silver bullets play a more important part in a gathering of the present nature. Before the combat begins the decision is known. In other words China is not going to make a favorable impression in the American capital unless Dr. Koo can start the world by another famous speech, and even for that, China cannot go very far.

It appears that Dr. Yen is not free even in the use of this small amount of money. Every Ministry at Peking has decided to despatch several representatives to act as technical members to the Chinese delegation. There are six Ministries besides the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. If each Ministry sends two delegates, the Chinese delegation will have twelve

such technical men, many of whom perhaps do not know any foreign language. Those who do not speak English will have several English interpreters with them. This only increases the size of the delegation to no useful purpose. Officials who desire to go to Washington as a holiday trip are numerous, and the people in charge of the preparation for the Washington Conference are at a loss to know as to whom they should take with them.

More than fifty officials will go this time to America, and less than half of that number can effectively assist the delegation. It is not too late for the Chinese people to insist that only the qualified men should be sent and that those who do not have such qualification as the ability to speak English or some other foreign language should not be allowed to proceed. Popular pressure may compel the Peking government to consider the matter over again and come to some sensible decision.

With so small a sum appropriated, the Chinese will not be able to give much publicity to their cause in the States. They cannot afford to have a well organized propaganda. They cannot do much entertaining. They cannot get the best foreign advice. They will be even short-staffed. The qualified members of the delegation will have the prospect of over-work. Japan will have none of these disadvantages, and will, therefore, be in a better position to attend the conference in Washington, and present her case in a more favorable light.

Peking, September 1, 1921.

Forfeiting Siberian Good Will

BY ORRIN KEITH

IN the spring of 1918, when the tide of Bolshevism, which had submerged Russia, was rising in the Russian Far East, there was much talk in the air of the advisability of a Japanese expedition to Siberia to protect the interests of the Allies. The great mass of the Siberians, who are neither Communists nor anything else to the exclusion of their economic well being, were much perturbed over these rumors. Japan's apparent designs upon eastern Asia had aroused as much suspicion and distrust in Siberia as they had in China and other quarters. The Siberians were not sure that they wanted Bolshevism; they were not sure they wanted democracy; they were not sure then what they did want. But they felt quite able to decide the questions for themselves in course of time. And they were very sure of one thing. They did not want Japanese interference.

Events followed one upon another with great rapidity and in the early part of August, the United States and Japan announced a joint intervention. This was to be participated in by the other Allies but the main bodies of troops were to be Japanese and American, in equal numbers.

The much-feared intervention had become a reality, but with a great saving factor. It was to be half American. In proportion as the Siberians distrusted the Japanese they trusted the Americans. America had repeatedly shown her disinterestedness in Asiatic affairs and had consistently refused to acquire any territory or privileges at the expense of Asiatic nations. The Siberian felt, therefore, that they could trust America to negative any aggressive proposals which the Japanese might make. This

feeling was enhanced by the public statement in regard to the expedition made by Acting Secretary Polk. In this statement the declaration was made:

"In taking this action, the government of the United States wishes to announce to the people of Russia in the most public and solemn manner that it contemplates no interference with the political sovereignty of Russia, no intervention in her internal affairs, not even in the local affairs of the limited areas which her military forces may be obliged to occupy, and no impairment of Russian territorial integrity, either now or hereafter; but that what we are about to do has as its single object the rendering of such aid as shall be acceptable to the Russian people themselves in their endeavors to regain control of their own affairs, their own territory and their own destiny."

Secretary Polk also stated that it was understood the Japanese government would issue a similar statement. The Japanese statement included the following declaration:

"In adopting this course, the Japanese government remains unshaken in their constant desire to promote relations of enduring friendship with Russia and the Russian people, and they reaffirm their avowed policy of respecting the territorial integrity of Russia and of abstaining from all interference in her internal politics. They further declare that upon the realization of the objects above indicated, (the relief of the pressure upon the Czecho-Slovak troops) they will immediately withdraw all Japanese troops from Russian territory." Both statements declared that the intervention was made at the suggestion of the United States, and that Japan agreed to the proposal.

Such were the expressions of good intentions under which Japan and America entered Siberia. To the Russian politicians of all parties it was a move in a great game. The monarchists relied upon the intervenors to restore the autocracy. The reactionaries were sure they would be placed in power. The liberal groups were equally certain that the military strength of a great democracy would only be used to establish democracy elsewhere. The Bolsheviks indulged themselves in no illusions as to the probability of their securing help from the intervenors, but they too relied upon the promises not to interfere with internal affairs.

The politicians of all parties put together constituted at that time but a small fraction of the people of Siberia. These people were not so much interested in which party the intervenors would assist. Rather they accepted at their face value the promises of the allies not to interfere at all in the local political situation. Their great faith was that the United States would not permit any aggressive action upon the part of Japan. After the fact of intervention itself, this was the most significant factor in the situation to their minds.

The story of the intervention itself, of the temporary overthrow of the Soviet power, the half-hearted support of Kolchak regime, and the final triumphant advance of the Red armies eastward as far as the Baikal, where they were stopped not by the Allies, but by the idea of a democracy in the Far East, is now well known. One after another the various groups became disappointed in the Americans. The monarchists saw no autocracy. The reactionaries saw themselves allowed to gain a strong position and then allowed to lose it. The liberals saw no democracy established by the soldiers of the great democracy across the sea. The Communists had seen the intervention wipe out the rule which they

had established along the Amur and in the Maritime Province. All of the politicians were disgusted.

But these disappointments were all the result of unwarranted hopes built upon air. No one of these groups had any reason to expect that America had come across the Pacific to advance their particular interest. But the Siberian people, those who were not politicians but just people, with them America had so far kept the faith. She had not interfered in their local affairs and she had held Japan in check. More than that, the American soldiers had made friends wherever they went. They even made war in a way that seemed humane and honorable compared with other fighters in the Far East. There was no personal hatred in their makeup. It was a necessary struggle and it was made and won without rancor. Then, too, America had sent more than troops. She had sent her units of mercy under the Red Cross. These fighters against disease and suffering had won the gratitude and love of all the Siberians, women and children as well as men.

Above all this, America kept her implied promise. She had made no suggestion in the intervention declaration as to when she would withdraw her troops. But when the task for which they had come to Siberia was accomplished, the troops were withdrawn, bag and baggage. No diplomatic councils, no military missions, no special observers were left to embarrass the Siberians. So far as America was concerned, they were to be entirely free to establish any form of government which they cared to.

When America withdrew from Siberia in March 1920, no nation stood higher in the esteem of the people of Siberia. There was but one doubt in their minds. Why had she withdrawn and left her quondam allies behind? The Japanese had entered Siberia with the Americans and at their invitation. Their task had been one. If that task was completed for the Americans, why was it not completed for the Japanese? If the Americans had invited the Japanese to come in with them, why did they not take them out with them?

These questions were in the back of the minds of the Siberians when the Americans left but they were too busy getting a new government organized to devote much attention to anything else. By March of this year, however, they had succeeded in establishing their new government. This government was a democracy by all the criteria known to political scientists. It was recognized and accepted by all the people of the Russian Far East. It was successfully exercising its functions in all the territory of the Russian Far East except in the districts where the Japanese still held sway. These districts, by a strange coincidence, were the richest of the Russian territory, including the greatest port of Siberia and the most valuable fishing grounds in the world. It was but natural that the questions in regard to America's action should then come to the front.

About the end of last March, the Constituent Assembly formally announced to the world the successful accomplishment of its work in legally establishing the new Republic of the Far East. Its democratic basis and its renunciation of the communism which the remainder of Russia had embraced were set forth in some detail. Under similar circumstances, any people in any part of the world would have received recognition and encouragement from the United States. It has since its foundation been among the first to welcome new republics into the family of nations.

This announcement was followed by a direct appeal to the United States for recognition and permission to send official representatives. It was sincerely believed in Siberia that this appeal would be met by America in the friendliest spirit. Every objection and criticism that America had voiced against the Soviet power in Russia had been met in the formation of the new government. Its structure was modeled in large part upon principles tried and approved in America. Every indication pointed to America extending the hand of friendship to the new nations.

Instead its approach was absolutely ignored. The same America which could address a note to the disorganized people of Siberia in 1918 could not extend the merest courtesy of a reply to the organized people of Siberia in 1921. A people who had a special claim upon the friendship of the United States, the great republic simply refused to recognize were in existence. Small wonder that the people of Siberia experienced a distinct cooling of the feelings of good will which they had felt for America. Small wonder that the questions of March 1920 were even more insistently asked in April of 1921.

These questions took diplomatic form in a note addressed to the United States by the Constituent Assembly under date of April 10. This note, after carefully reviewing the circumstances of the intervention, the sad experience of the ensuing Japanese occupation, and America's part in the Allied activities, asked pointedly four questions; 1. Does the United States adhere to its declaration of August, 1918? 2. How then explain the continuance of the intervention? 3. If not, will the United States declare the end of the intervention as solemnly as it announced its beginning? 4. Will the United States require of the Japanese a definite end of the intervention which was begun at its invitation?

Whatever inaccuracies may be pointed out in the legal bearing of these questions, it cannot be doubted that they expressed with entire accuracy the sentiments of the people of the Far Eastern Republic toward America at that time. For them it was a matter of suspending judgment with the burden very much upon America to show her good faith in the whole affair.

This note also went without direct reply, but in less than two weeks it was announced that a special mission had been instructed to proceed from the American Embassy Tokyo to investigate the conditions in the new Republic and report thereon to the Department of State. The mission was to consist of Dr. James F. Abbott, Commercial Attache, and Lieut.-Col. W. J. Davis, assistant Military Attache, of the American Embassy to Japan.

There was a shadow of disappointment that men accredited to the Japanese government should have been selected for this investigation. It seemed unnecessary in view of the fact that the legation at Peking was closer at hand and men from that legation would not have been open to the suspicion of Japanese sympathies. Nevertheless, the people of the new Republic were not inclined to cavil at small matters and they accepted gladly this indication on the part of the United States to learn the truth and to act accordingly. This was, perhaps the beginning of the end of their sufferings and the opening of the door to relations with the great republic which they still looked upon as their exemplar.

For six weeks Dr. Abbott and Col. Davis pursued their inquiries. Everything was thrown wide open for them. Every request was met. Every question was answered. Then they departed to make their report. The hopes of the Siberians were high. At

last America would know the truth. Intervention would be ended. Diplomatic and commercial relations would be renewed. The long night of doubt was drawing near the dawn. The United States would not betray them after all.

Such was their state of anticipation when, about two weeks later, the cables brought the news that President Harding had extended an invitation to the nations interested in Pacific questions to a conference to be held at Washington. It was the announced purpose of this conference to arrive at an agreement in regard to matters of policy in the Far East. To this meeting were invited Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. Others were assured that when their interests were affected they would be allowed to enter the conference. As before, the Russian people and the Far Eastern Republic were completely ignored.

It is not difficult to imagine the effect of this announcement upon the people of Siberia. They had been struggling for fifteen months to rid themselves of the incubus of Japanese intervention, begun, as they rightly insist, at the instigation of America. The Japanese had plainly intimated their ambitions in Siberian territory by occupying the chief port and appropriating to their own use the Siberian fisheries. Japan's tentacles had stretched far across the Pacific and she had come into conflict with the interests of other nations, especially the United States. Any discussion of Japan's policy in the Pacific and in Eastern Asia must necessarily bring in her activities in Siberia, and thus directly affect the vital interests of the Siberians. It was not even improbable that Japan, in return for concessions in other quarters, might ask for and receive from such a conference a free hand in Siberia. In other words, the life or death of the new nation might be decided at the forthcoming conference without the slightest opportunity for it to secure a hearing. That Japan should call such a conference was quite to be expected. But that the United States should follow such a course, this was indeed a blow to their faith. Could it be possible that America, after all, was playing Japan's game? I have heard it baldly stated in the Peoples Assembly of the Amur Province and the statement was received in silence.

The natural resources and potential wealth of the territory of the Far Eastern Republic are enormous. That American enterprise and American capital should have a share in their development seems axiomatic. But America does not greatly need more resources nor more wealth. A far more serious loss for her than the loss of economic participation would be the loss of the good will, the loss of the faith of the small nations of the world. This has been her proudest possession. It has been a feature of her international policy no less insisted upon than the Monroe Doctrine. Why should so great an asset be wantonly squandered?

It is said that to invite the Siberians to the conference would have offended Japan. That is no reason why America should not maintain her reputation for fairness and square-dealing. Japan keeps her feelings well to the fore so that they will be offended on the slightest provocation when it is to her diplomatic interest to do so. Must America cringe before such tactics? The affairs of the Pacific and the Far East cannot be settled without affecting the most vital interests of the Siberians. If those interests are adversely affected without their consent the decision is obviously invalid. If such a decision is enforced by military power, such a proceeding it is a compliment to call "imperialism."

By every principle of justice and equity the people of the Far Eastern Republic should be allowed to defend their rights at the Washington Conference, or at any other conference which undertakes to determine national policies in the Far East. By every tradition of American diplomacy and out of the least regard for her own good name, America should invite the Far Eastern Republic to participate in the Washington Conference. No harm can come of it even to the schemes of the imperialists, which proceed not on rights but by military power. Whatever may be the outcome, it could not then be said that the Siberians were excluded from a hearing by the very America upon whom they had relied for justice and protection.

Could Harriman Have Girdled the World To-day?

BY SILAS BENT

Assistant Editor the *Nation's Business*

WHEN first I learned of the late E. H. Harriman's unsuccessful efforts to establish an around-the-world transportation system, it seemed to me that, having been crowned railroad king of his own land, he had been mocked by a ruthless and derisive fate when he ventured forth to conquer other traffic kingdoms; but as I read about the recent conference in London of the International Chamber of Commerce, and perceived how patiently racial and lingual and traditional differences were smoothed out there, I saw for the first time that Mr. Harriman had not been the victim of a Greek destiny so much as a courier far ahead of his times. If the International Chamber had been in existence in his day, what might not have been accomplished by his genius and vision in co-operation with the Chamber's equipment for harmonizing international distrust and misunderstanding!

It will not require a great deal of space to repeat here the story of Mr. Harriman's aspiration and his failure, and it may be worth while if it illuminates the possibilities of the International Chamber as an agent of commercial progress in the hinterlands of the world, and as an agent, too, of peace. Economic friction in Africa, in Asia, in the Balkans, generates the sparks which set modern wars into flame, and at this moment the friction is most acute in the Far East. Even now, it is clear, the fate of the world is balanced on an Oriental sword's edge.

It was after the Russo-Japanese War that Mr. Harriman, dreaming of a globe-girdling transportation system by land and sea, visited the Far East. He realized that his greatest difficulties lay in that quarter. He required for his scheme an ice-free port on the eastern fringe of Asia, but to get this he must deal with other nations. The Asian coast had been then, and is now, partitioned among various Powers as their spheres; and Manchuria, upon which Mr. Harriman had fixed his eyes, was a Japanese economic province.

With the help of Lloyd Griscom, then American minister to Japan, Mr. Harriman made an agreement with two high officials in Tokio that American and Japanese capital should co-operate in financing the Chinese Eastern (or South Manchuria) Railway to Port Arthur and Dalny (Dairen). Under the Portsmouth Treaty, which contained an emphatic affirmation of the Open Door principle, Japan had acquired this concession from defeated Russia, and it would have

been in accord with the Open Door policy to admit another nationality into the enterprise.

Now, Count Komura, one of the most powerful and adroit of the Japanese diplomatists, looked with distrust and fear upon the attempted American invasion of Manchuria. His fear was military as well as economic. And he checkmated Mr. Harriman by negotiating with China an agreement by which the Chinese declared that if Japan required outside assistance in financing the Manchurian project, China should provide it, and none other. The Tokio agreement thus came to nothing.

But though Mr. Harriman's plan was blocked just as it seemed near success, he was not yet at an end of his resources. If the Japanese could not be enlisted in the project, perhaps the British might.

The State Department at Washington had been watching the Harriman maneuvers with interest and, one may suppose, with sympathy. The late Willard Straight was then our consul-general at Mukden, and through him a plan was set afoot for the formation of a Manchurian Bank, backed by American and British capital, to finance another railroad, this one to run from Chinchow to Aigun.

The panic of 1907 delayed the plan temporarily, but in the following year negotiations were resumed, and Mr. Straight came to Washington with a memorandum bearing on it. In November of that year Kuhn, Loeb and Company, Mr. Harriman's bankers, signified to the State Department their willingness to finance the project, and Tang Shao-yi, who represented the Chinese government in the conferences, set out for Washington, ostensibly to extend his government's thanks to the Roosevelt administration for the return of part of the Boxer indemnity.

You may see to what subterfuges the old diplomacy drove Mr. Harriman's associates, although Mr. Harriman had nothing to conceal, no ambition which he would not willingly have confided to the world so far as he was concerned. The game was being played in the only way possible to play it then, a very different way from what is possible now that an International Chamber of Commerce is in existence. But this is a digression. Let us return to Tang Shao-yi and his supposed mission of diplomatic courtesy.

The Japanese were not for a moment deceived as to the real purpose of the Chinese emissary's visit, and they were extremely disquieted. But they were not to be outdone in diplomatic amenities. On the very day that Mr. Tang arrived in Washington notes were exchanged between the Japanese ambassador and our Department of State, in which both governments affirmed their cordial determination "to support, by all pacific means at their disposal, the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity." So far as words went, this gave the assurance of equal opportunity for America and Great Britain in Manchuria.

Mr. Tang, it should be said, had another scheme in mind, a plan for an international consortium to finance China, with the United States as a participant. But we may disregard that, since the Manchurian railroad project was foremost in his thought. Senator Philander C. Knox, then Roosevelt's Secretary of State, issued his famous "neutralization" plan for Manchurian transportation, a plan to make the Open Door effective in that part of the world. Thus the negotiations, involved and labored as such activities always are under the furtive restrictions of the old diplomacy, went ahead smoothly.

And then fate, so it seemed, stepped into the scene. On November 14, the Emperor of China died.

and on the following day the Empress died. Yuan Shih-kai, afterward to become President of the Republic, but then a high official under the Manchu regime, was deposed, and Mr. Tang, who had come to the United States at Yuan's direction, was abruptly recalled.

Defeated at Tokio and in Washington, Mr. Harriman now turned to St. Petersburg (Petrograd). The Tsar was supreme in Siberia, and there remained the possibility of obtaining a transportation right-of-way with his cooperation. Through a Paris banker, Mr. Harriman approached the Russian Minister of Finance, and obtained his promise of support. But here again his project was to be made the sport of international politics.

Let us pause for a moment to glance at the shifting balance of power maneuvered by shifty diplomatists in the Far East: Before the Russo-Japanese war, England and Germany watched with suspicion both France and Russia, and Japan was at dagger's point with Russia in Korea. After Russia and Japan came to blows, England entered into her alliance with Japan, and France went into the Russian camp. Presently a treaty was arranged, however, between England and France, and another between France and Japan, leaving Russia rather out in the cold. It was so that matters stood when the Paris banker was talking with the Russian Minister of Finance.

International diplomacy no less than politics makes strange bed-fellows; and the prospect of American and British transgression on the Manchurian "sphere of interest" was enough to bring Japan into amicable relations with her late enemy. While Mr. Harriman's emissary was dealing with the Russian Minister of Finance, a Japanese diplomat entered into a secret entente with the Russian Foreign Minister, whereby they agreed to make common ground of their former battlefields. In 1910, this agreement became an open alliance, offensive and defensive, for the protection of Japanese and Russian interests in Manchuria; but in the meantime, on September 9, 1909, Mr. Harriman had died, his greatest ambition thrice thwarted.

Thus there passed the chief incentive for a transportation scheme which would have been of incalculable benefit to world commerce and a factor for the unification of nations. There was further talk of the "neutralization" scheme, to be sure, and some further moves toward British-American co-operation in Manchuria, but Japan's truculent attitude toward them brought them to naught.

Let us suppose that Mr. Harriman, instead of being forced, no doubt reluctantly, to resort to the devious and underhand methods of the old diplomacy, had been able to lay his case, through the American representatives, before the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris. Here was an unobjectionable enterprise certain to bring profit to the pockets of all countries, could it be successfully negotiated. There need be no secret about it. The very fact that it was above-board would have allayed international suspicion. The sunlight of publicity would have dispelled distrust. And the various governments might with good grace have got heartily behind it, instead of meeting it with double-dealing and the arrangement of secret alliances. You remember that at the conference of the International Chamber of Commerce in London the British Chancellor of the Exchequer pledged his government to do anything within its power which the Chamber might ask. That will become increasingly the attitude of governments as the Chamber grows in authority and

influence. It is only a year old, and already it has accomplished what seems, when we remember diplomatic futilities, almost a miracle in the coordination of world effort.

Peace and progress must come through cooperative rather than competitive enterprise in backward countries. It must come through international use of export capital, as Will Irwin has expressed it in "The Next War." It must come through an Open Door principle. But at present the Open Door in China is a diplomatic fiction. All the Powers have given to it their robust vocal approval, and all of them ignore it. It is as much a polite lie as the assurances of distinguished consideration with which passports are handed to the expelled envoy of an enemy nation. Germany subscribed to it, but continued to hold Shantung until the prize was lost in war. Russia signed, but continued to hold Port Arthur until that was lost in war. Great Britain signed, but continued to hold, and continues to hold, Hongkong and Kowloon and Wei-hai-wei. France subscribed, but continues to hold Annam and Kwang-chuan. Japan signed, but retains Port Arthur, Dairen, part of the Liaotung Peninsula in Manchuria, and Formosa and Shantung and Korea among her imperialist acquisitions. So much for the territorial aspect of the Open Door. As to its commercial and financial aspects, they are as much a figment of the diplomatic imagination as the rest. But if these conflicting ambitions and privileges can be adjusted through some such agency as the International Chamber, the world may hope to find not only a solution of the whole Far Eastern problem without impairment of China's sovereignty and to her vast advantage, but the actual realization of the Open Door throughout the world, with equal opportunity to all in commercial and industrial development. Printed simultaneously in *The Weekly Review* and in the *Nations Business*.

Washington, D. C., August 4, 1921.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Pacific Conference as Viewed by the Chinese Press of Shanghai

Topics in connection with the Pacific Conference continue to be discussed with lively interest and unvarying optimism. That the Washington Conference will not succumb to the temptations of the Versailles Conference in allowing the interests of weaker nations to be eclipsed by the unruly ambitions of the stronger nations, is generally treated as a foregone conclusion founded on the firm belief that post-bellum conditions have sufficiently demonstrated the importance and necessity of adhering to definite principles of international justice in order to arrive at a permanent settlement of world problems.

The fact that the British Delegation to the Pacific will no longer be hampered by the muzzling factor of secret pacts is responsible for the expression of an ardent hope that Great Britain, for the sake of British prestige in this country and for the sake of preventing warfare on the Pacific, will aid China to receive a full measure of justice. "Mr. Simpson Lennox has been quoted by Reuter," says that *Shun Pao*, "as stating that at the Pacific Conference, China

can confidently count on the support of Great Britain. Judging by the tone of the reply sent by the British government in accepting President Harding's invitation, we may entertain the belief that British participation at the conference will be marked by a display of moral courage, and the infliction of further injustice to China will not be tolerated. The *'London Times'* has in unmistakable terms opposed to the establishment of special spheres of influence in China by military force and champion the cause of 'open door' fairplay and that of equality among nations. While appreciating the friendly assistance of other nations, we must not forget that the chief remedy of China's ills lies in self-help."

Deploring the unhappy influence that had been exercised over the Shantung Question in the Paris Conference on account of secret treaties, the *Sin Wan Pao* has this to say with regard to the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance: "Premier Lloyd George has given the impression in his recent speech that the British government favors the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance on the ground that Great Britain does not wish to lose the friendship of Japan. This friendship is a private issue between Great Britain and Japan and the forfeiture of it must be a thought foreign to the minds of other nations. It will, however, be a fundamental error to repeat the Versailles policy of encroaching on the sovereign rights of other nations in the discharge of obligations imposed by such private friendship. In making this declaration we feel that we are dealing with a problem that affects the whole world instead of China alone. If the unfair treatment of the Shantung question alone had already made that question a significant issue in world politics, how disastrous will be the consequences of the miscarriage of justice at the Washington Conference when a whole set of Far Eastern problems will come up for deliberation?"

"We take off our hats to the British M.P.'s," says the *Sin Wan Pao* in recalling the incident when Lloyd George in referring to the nations having interests in the Pacific mentions America, Japan and Great Britain and later added "and China" in the nature of a repetition of a spontaneous acclamation on the part of the M.P.'s. The paper adds: "Let us not blame the British Premier, for unless we bestir ourselves to build up a united stable republic with the people properly educated, this incident will be the forerunner of others of a similar kind."

The *Shih Pao* emphatically assigns all responsibility for war on the Pacific to the leading Powers in Europe: "Unless China gets a full measure of justice, it is idle to speak of stopping war on the Pacific. Injustice to China will start a conflagration on the Pacific although it is too early to say whether China's own part in the conflict will be active or passive. On account of her political weakness and internal disorder China is a coveted object of exploitation in the eyes of shortsighted nations that are allured by immediate advantages. It is up to farsighted nations Great Britain and France to help in serving the death-warrant on such exploitation from which both the innocent and the guilty will suffer. Is not prevention better than cure?"

In a special article headed "Great Britain and the Pacific Conference" the *Shang Pao*, after giving credit to British public opinion for having to a certain extent

inspired the Pacific Conference and drawing attention to the internal situation of China which seriously retards the execution of her reconstructive program, puts forth four reasons why Great Britain should so conduct herself at the Washington assembly that her participation will be an added chapter to the history of her championship of justice and equity. "We believe that Great Britain has before her lofty ideals," says the *Shang Pao*, "and we look forward to the materialization of those ideals at the coming conference."

First, since the Conference will take up the discussion of Pacific problems and since these problems directly affect China, no form of deliberation can be acceptable to China or serviceable for the true solution of Pacific issues if China should again, as had happened at Versailles, be debarred from taking an active part in the deliberations by actual participation throughout the session. Secret diplomacy has wrought havoc at the Peace Conference and it should under no circumstances be imported to Washington.

Second, China's hopes are exceedingly simple. She demands that unjust treatments be modified, un-equal treaties be abrogated, and things robbed from her restored. Tolerance instead of oppression, co-operation instead of intervention, fair deals instead of monopolistic privileges: policies such as these will be welcome to China. With her long-established friendly relations with China, neither the Anglo-Japanese Alliance nor any kind of service rendered by Japan to her during the war, Great Britain should now be determined not to deviate one inch from the path of impartiality and justice. Playing the part of Big Brother, Great Britain, the first in the field of China's foreign trade, should take the lead in advocating the abrogation of unjust and unequal treatments meted out to China for the past several decades by reason of one-sided provisions of out-of-date treaties.

Third, in view of the supremacy of British trade in China and in view of the vast potentialities of China as a consumer of British manufactured products. Great Britain has everything to gain by helping the Chinese people to reach their goal of industrial and commercial equilibrium, which aim could only be attained upon three conditions:—(a) A true constitutional government which derives its stability from the staunch support of the people by whom it is to be created. (b) Full political freedom for the people in governmental administration as opposed to the notoriety of international intervention, which at best could only call a temporary halt in China's internal troubles. (c) For the special edification of Japan, Great Britain ought to take the initiative in agreeing to the revision of the Customs Tariff as a means of stabilizing Chinese industries.

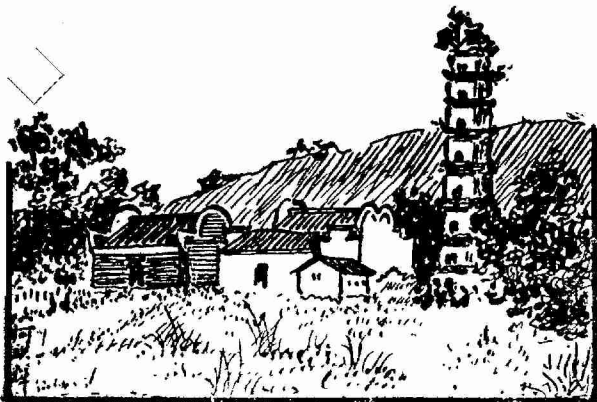
Fourth, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance could not be renewed without placing Great Britain in a position in which her motives for preserving world peace will be called into question, and if England chooses to stand together with Japan as one group of nations, it is inevitable that other rival groups will spring into existence and this will cast a cloud over the prospects of perpetual world peace."

The *Shun Pao* utters the timely warning that China should not so much concern herself with the putting forth of various demands as with the vigorous

defence of her rights from being infringed in her efforts to liberate herself from the present entanglements which do not afford the scope for the unrestricted exercise of her rights as a sovereign power. "Success in this fundamental struggle," predicts the *Shun Pao*, "will lead in the course to the gradual healing of the various wounds which miscarriage of international injustice has inflicted on her body politic in the past."

Public opinion and press comment in Japan regarding the Pacific Conference are remarkably contradictory, the greatest discomfort seeming to arise from the humiliating spectacle of finding herself assuming the role of defendant with China as plaintiff. With their well known tactics of drawing the curtain of irrelevant considerations over clear cut issues, Japanese propagandists have tried to discount the work of the Pacific Conference in several aspects to which attention might be called. No. 1. The rumor by which Herbert Hoover, U. S. Secretary of Commerce, was credited with the advocacy of a policy of internationalization of the Chinese political situation, has been given unusual prominence in the Japanese press. The *Waichiaopu*, at Peking has been authoritatively informed by the Chinese Minister at Washington that the rumor is ungrounded. No. 2. Finding her dream of Asiatic Monroeism, which is nothing short of a wholesale Japanization of Asiatic interests, is incapable of being realized, she is trying to prostitute the wholesome doctrine of the "open door" policy recommended by Secretary of State John Hays and accepted by the Powers including Japan, by recommending its application on a national scale in China so that Japanese penetration will clothe itself with the sanction of an international court's verdict, and the series of outrageous acts following the seizure of Tsingtau with numberless victims in the ranks of Chinese merchants and farmers will repeat themselves in other parts of China. No. 3. Playing on Chinese sentimentality by making a big issue of her case of racial equality, behind which plea looms large the vision of Japanese immigration on a scale that will rob thousands of white laborers of their bread and butter, Japanese publicists are endeavoring to evoke in China a sympathetic response to their cry of "Equality for all Races," aiming there by to divert Chinese attention from the main issues of Chinese-relationship which sting the Japanese political conscience. It is time that the Chinese public should be thoroughly informed of the meaning of the so-called discriminating immigration law the enforcement of which California and other States so uncompromisingly demand.

F. Z.



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Who's Who in China



San To, Chief of the Bureau of Emigration and Labor
(三多字六橋)

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San To, present chief of the Bureau of Emigration and Labor, was born at Hangchow, Chekiang in 1876. He is a member of the White Banner of Mongolia.

He was a pupil of Yu Chu-yuan, a famous Chinese scholar, and is well versed in Chinese scholarly attainments. San To entered early official service in passing through various positions to that of prefect of Hangchow.

Later he became director of the military school in the province of Chekiang. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to the post of Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Hupeh.

In 1902 he was dean of the Peking Government University. In 1907 he was councillor of the Board of Civil Affairs or the Ministry of the Interior as that government department is now called.

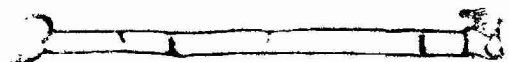
In 1908 he became Assistant Tutung or Tartar-General of Kuei Hua Chen. In 1909 he was resident commissioner at Urga, Mongolia.

Following the establishment of the Republic of China, Mr. San To was appointed to the position of Associate Tutung or Tartar-General of Mukden. Concurrently he acted as Tutung of Chingchow in Manchuria.

In 1920 he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Emigration and Labor upon the recommendation of General Chang Tso-ling, High Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, with whom he has been on intimate terms. He is still holding the office, which would probably have been abolished some time ago had it not been for the influence of General Chang.

The M. E. Church, South Sends Recruits

Among the record list of missionary and Christian workers brought to the Orient by the *s. s. Empress of Asia* September 2, the largest group was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, numbering about forty. There were four young ladies for the staff of the Soochow Hospital; two ladies for Ginling College; and four members of the teaching staff of Soochow University. Dr. W. B. Russell, of the Changchow Hospital was also in the party. Prof. S. G. Brinkley is returning to Soochow University, after two years of graduate study at Teachers College, to develop a department of education and teacher training. Dr. E. V. Jones, who spent his furlough year in the study of chemical engineering and industrial research at Columbia University, returns to Soochow University to push the work of the new department of chemical engineering which is receiving its first class, September 8. A new man with experience in industrial and sanitary engineering has been secured to assist in this department. Miss Jonie Watkins, formerly of the Laura Haygood Girls School in Soochow, goes to Ginling College for the department of history after a year of graduate study at the University of Chicago. Miss Watkins is accompanied by Miss Hannawalt, an experienced teacher, who will have charge of the department of education at Ginling College. Miss Ruth Longden, a trained librarian, is going to Soochow University.



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Dr. Appleton to Join Council of Health Education.

Dr. Vivian B. Appleton arrived in Shanghai recently to the Council of Health Education. Dr. Appleton was formerly with the Y. W. C. A. Health Bureau at Labrador, where she made a study of diseases among women and relieved a physician on the staff for eight months. She has specialized in diseases of malnutrition.

There was no other physician on the thousand miles of coast which make up Newfoundland Labrador. She used a cottage hospital at Forteau as a center and went from there to visit her patients by dog sleds over difficult and, in many places, dangerous country. The work was much varied, including not only efforts to better conditions by introducing proper foodstuffs, but also work along social lines, playground work for children, etc. Since her work in Labrador, Dr. Appleton has been in Honolulu, Hawaii, and she now comes to China well-prepared to do a good work here.

The Comparative Law School of China Law Department of Soochow University

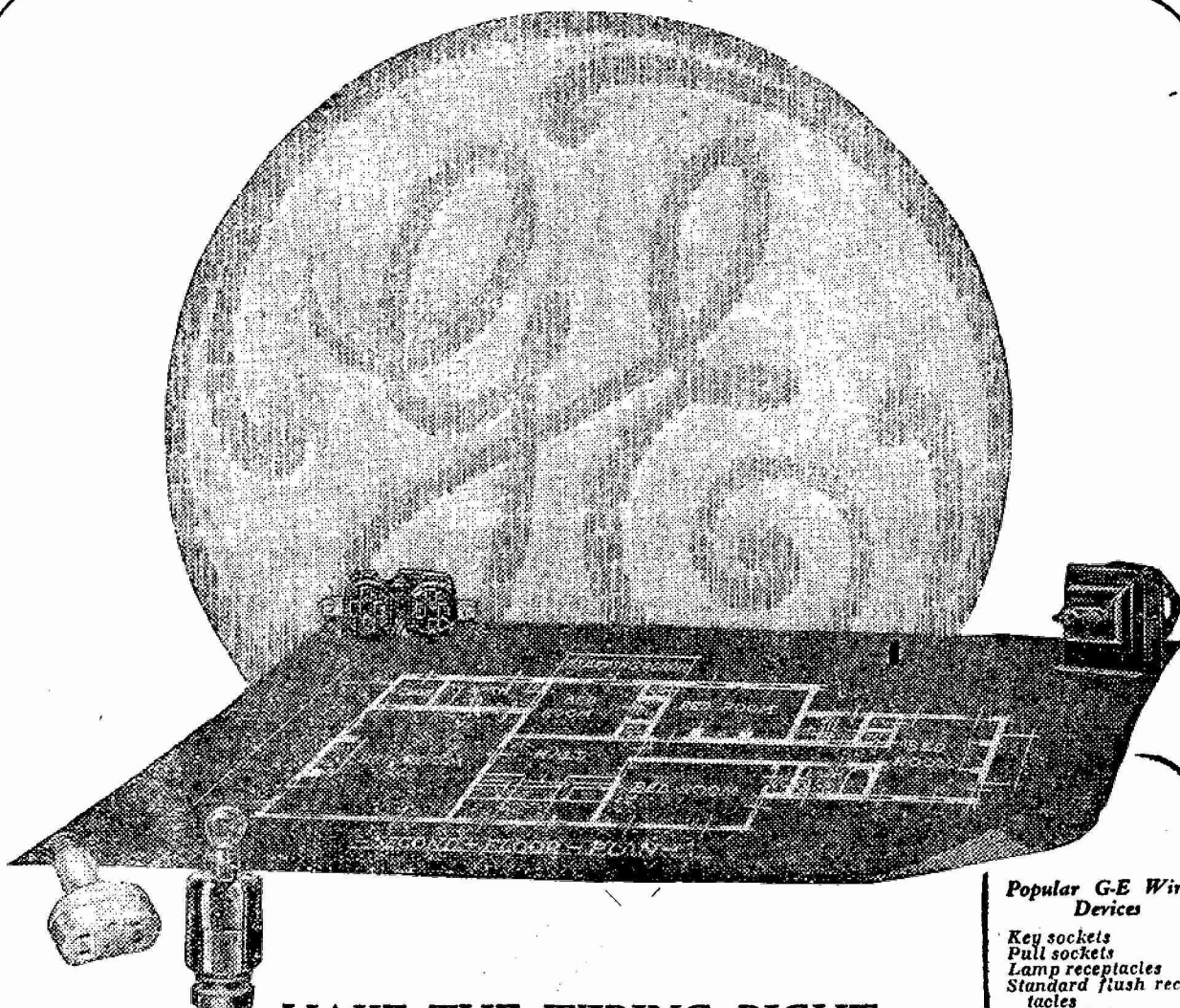
Registration and entrance examinations are scheduled for September 6 and 7, class work commencing on September 8, for the comparative Law School of Soochow, China. The following Shanghai lawyers will serve as instructors during the fall terms: Ferno J. Schuhl, Criminal Law; N. E. Lurton, Torts and Damages; Dr. Hua-Chuen Mei, Contracts and Domestic Relations; Judge P. M. Linebarger, Case Study & Legal Mechanics; Dr. P. H. Lo, Evidence; J. W. Hartigan, Succession (Inheritance, Wills, &c.); Max Shoop, Bailments, Carriers & Public Service Corporations; Paul R. Faison, Private Corporations; L. K. Kentwell, Constitutional Law, John W. Schoenfeld, New York and Mixed Court Procedure; H. S. Foo, Personal Property and Insurance; W. W. Blume, Dean, Jurisprudence, Real Property, International Law, Legal Ethics, and Roman Law. It is hoped that Judge Lobingier will return in time to deliver certain lectures in connection with the course in Roman Law; and Lieut. W. T. Brown, M.D., will serve as special instructor in medical Jurisprudence, and Dr. R. Y. Lo as special instructor in Comparative Religion.—Enrollment so far indicates that the first-year class will double the size of any preceding class.

Men and Events

Sidney J. Evans, formerly a member of the U. S. expeditionary force in Siberia and later of the staff of the *China Press* at Shanghai is now connected with the *Washington Herald*, Washington, D. C.

A dinner-dance will be given in honor of General Leonard Wood and party upon their arrival in Shanghai, by the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce, at the Carlton Cafe, on the evening of Saturday, September 17.

The Tuesday evening moving pictures formerly held at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, Shanghai, will be continued beginning this week. According to notices sent out a "Jinx" party will also be given during the month of October.



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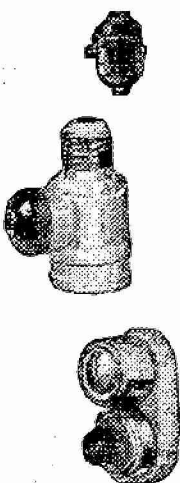
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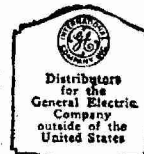
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B. W. Fleisher, editor and publisher of the *Japan Advertiser* and *Trans-Pacific*, and representative in the Far East for the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, arrived in Shanghai last week on the *s. s. Empress of Asia*. Mr. Fleisher expects to depart for North China in a short time.

According to word received, Arthur Rugh, a member of the staff of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in China, will be detained in New York another year or so in selecting new men suitable for the work in China. Mr. Rugh and his family are located in New York.

The third of the vessels to be completed by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works for the U. S. Shipping Board, the freighter *Oriental*, will be launched at the yards on Monday, September 19, prior to being handed over to the Robert Dollar Company, who represent the owners.

Nathaniel Peffer, formerly city editor of the *China Press* at Shanghai and later correspondent at Peking for the *New York Tribune* is now in New York city doing special writing for a number of magazines and newspapers. He is also acting as the correspondent for the *Japan Advertiser* of Tokyo.

Thomas F. Millard of Shanghai, departed from America on August 12, for Europe where he expected to meet Charles R. Crane, retiring American Minister to China who is returning to America by way of Russia and Europe. Mr. Millard expected to return to Washington in the fall for the disarmament conference.

Frederick W. Stevens, representative in China of the American Group in the China Consortium spent several days in Washington during the latter part of July in consultation with Secretary of State Hughes, President Harding and other officials of the administration. Mr. Stevens reached Japan on the *s. s. Empress of Asia* sailing from Vancouver on August 18, and went to Peking by way of Korea.

Frederick Moore, formerly correspondent for the *Associated Press* stationed at Peking, who is now acting as Counsellor for the Japanese Foreign Office at Tokyo, has been stationed at the Japanese Embassy in Washington, D. C. Mr. Moore had intended to go to Japan to take up his new duties in September but now expects to remain in Washington until the close of the conference on disarmament and Pacific Far Eastern problems.

Dr. Lewis Chase will arrive in Shanghai on September 13, enroute to Peking where he will assume the chair of visiting professor of English Literature in the Peking University. Dr. Chase comes from Aligarh, India, where for two years he has been head of the English Department of the Muslim University the largest Mohammedan institute of learning in the world. It will be remembered that Aligarh has been the seat of recent non-cooperation rioting.

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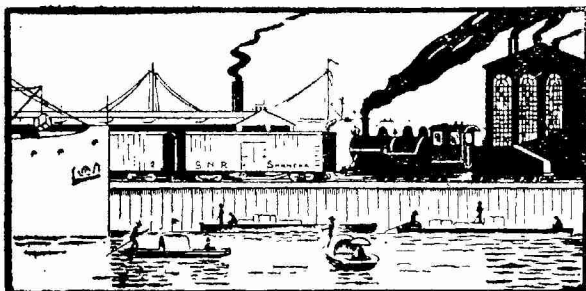
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Dixon also stated that the net profits have increased more than 30 percent, and the company has earned double the amount necessary to pay the dividend on its preferred stock for the entire time during the first six months.

J. J. Underwood, writer of two articles now appearing in the *Review* under the titles, "If the Conference on Pacific Problems Fails," and "Dutch Harbor, the Key to Pacific Shipping Supremacy," is an authority on the Territory of Alaska, having spent several years there in newspaper work. He has written a book, "Alaska, an Empire in the Making," which has been widely read in the United States and has done much to attract attention to the former Russian possession on the North American continent. During 1920, Mr. Underwood spent several months in a tour of the Far East. He is now engaged in newspaper work in Washington D. C., being attached to the Washington bureau of the *Seattle Times*.

Appointment of R. A. Lundquist of Minneapolis, Minn., as chief of the newly created electrical machinery division of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce was announced by the Department of Commerce, on August 13. Mr. Lundquist is a graduate of the University of Michigan. He is an electrical engineer and has had wide experience in the domestic and foreign electrical field. The new appointee has made extensive studies of possibilities for the sale of American goods and machinery in Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan and South Africa, results of which have been published by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

According to word received from Peking, Major W. S. Drysdale, Military Attache at the American Legation, Peking, since December 1917, has received orders to give up his present detail on December 27, 1921 and proceed to Washington to do temporary duty on the American General Staff. Major Drysdale will be relieved at Peking by Colonel Sherwood H. Cheney, who is expected to arrive here in December. Colonel Cheney is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1897. During the war he served in France as Brigadier-General in command of a combat brigade; and he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his work in the capacity. He is a graduate of the General Staff School and has had several details to the General Staff.

H. S. Reed, an agricultural engineer who has been successful in a number of development projects in the Imperial Valley of California, expects to depart from San Francisco for China where he will spend two or three years in making an industrial and economic survey of the country. Mr. Reed has won international renown in the production of cotton and sugar in California, products from his farms having received highest awards at various expositions. Prior to his departure for China, Mr. Reed spent several weeks in Washington in conference with members of the departments of commerce and agriculture. He will be accompanied to China by Mrs. Reed who was for several seasons a member of the Chicago Grand Opera company, singing under the name of Agnes Berri. Mrs. Reed expects to give several concerts in various parts of the Far East during their stay in the Orient.

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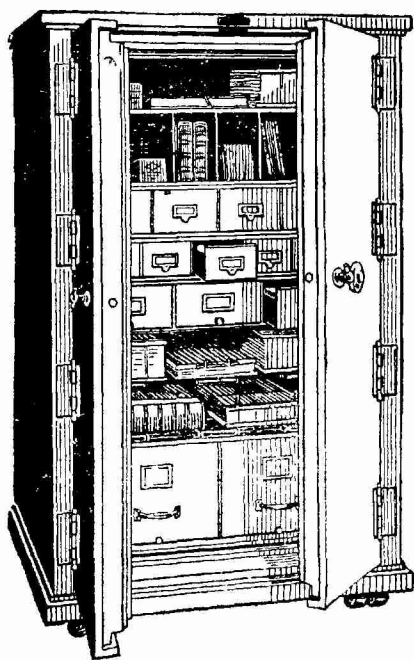
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News from North China

The *s. s. Shuntien* arrived at Tientsin Bund yesterday morning and carried to port over 400 bags of mails from Shanghai and beyond.

James Hickson, who had been conducting a series of healing services at Peitaiho during the last week, left on the August 13, for Japan.

A Presidential Mandate issued on the evening of August 25 appointed the well-known Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang, the Tuchun of Shensi on probation.

According to *Wan Pao*, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. W. W. Yen, will sail for America on October 4, to represent China in the Pacific Conference.

After having recovered from his sickness, Dr. C. C. Wang is returning to Peking to start work as the chief of the railway department of the Ministry of Communications.

Y. M. C. A. secretaries from all parts of China and their families met for a picnic on the evening of August 16, on Tiger Rocks, Peitaiho. There were about eighty persons present.

Tsui Chi-lien, former Consul-General at New York, has been recently appointed Consul-General at Ottawa. Mr. Tsui will leave China to take up his new position about the end of next month.

A Pacific Conference committee has been established in the Ministry of Interior. The object of this

Committee is to discuss anti-opium and police questions to be presented before the coming Washington Conference.

Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister to Peking, on the afternoon of August 15 called upon President Hsu for the purpose of conveying the thanks of the Emperor of Japan for the autographic letter delivered to him by Chu Chi-chien.

The Chinese Bankers Association will hold a general conference at Tientsin in the near future to discuss the Chinese financial questions that will have a bearing on the Chinese proposals for presentation at the Washington Conference.

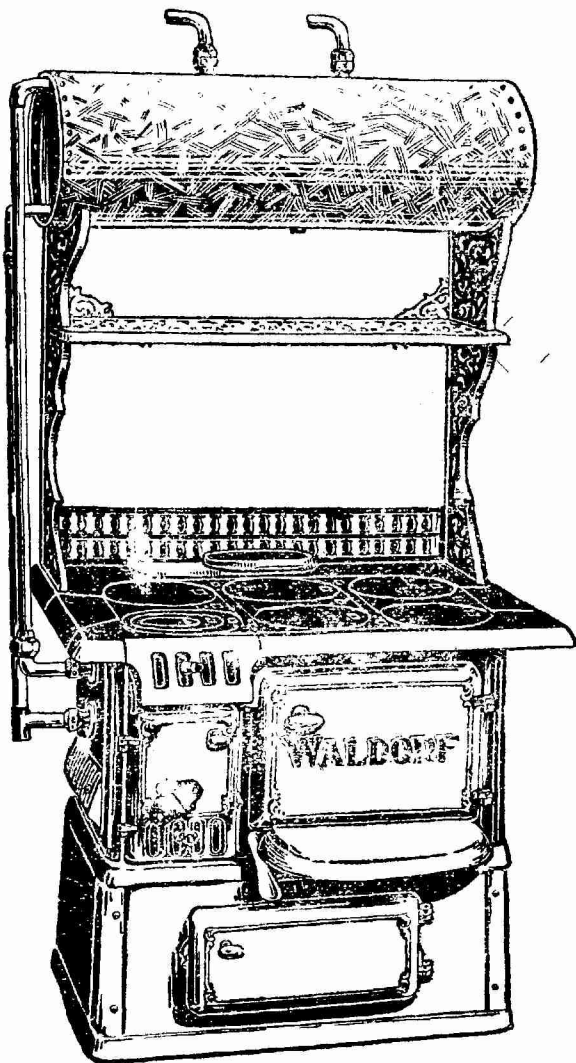
The period of three months leave of absence granted to Li Shih-wei, the Minister of Finance, having expired, he has tendered his resignation again. It is understood that the resignation will be accepted and Pan Fu appointed Minister of Finance.

Military Governor T'sao Kun of Chihli has ordered the 23rd Division under General Wang Ch'eng-ping to proceed from Paotingfu to Hupei. The 20th Division, now at Machang, under General T'sao Ying, is to be transferred to Paotingfu.

General Yang I-teh, Police Commissioner of Chihli, has been instructed by the Civil Governor of Chihli to open discussion with the local consuls for the restoration of the race course and the Race Course Road of Tientsin to China for administration.

The guards of the household of Wang Chan-yuan, ex-Tuchun of Hupei, have mutinied in his home

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Golden State, Shanghai, Sept. 20. (105)
 Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.

From Seattle
Keystone State, Shanghai, Nov. 1. (1)
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West Jappa, Shanghai, Oct. 20. (15)
West Calera, Shanghai, Oct. 15. (5)

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From Seattle
West Canon, Shanghai, Sept. 28. (5)
Delight, Shanghai, Nov. 10. (15)
West Ivis, Shanghai, October 5. (5)
West Islip, Shanghai, Oct. 15. (15)

For Seattle
West Ivan, Shanghai, Sept. 25. (15)
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For Seattle
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 Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Taku Bar, Ching-wantao, Dairen.

From Portland, Ore.
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West Kader, Shanghai, Oct. 24. (10)
Vinita, Shanghai, October 3. (10)
West Navaria, Shanghai, September 12. (10)
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Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Dairen

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From New York
Duquesne, Shanghai, September 12. (5)

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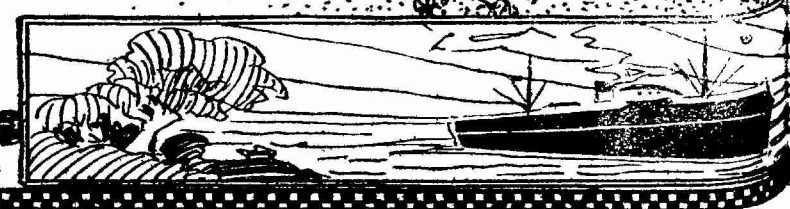
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For San Francisco

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Golden State, Shanghai, Oct. 8. (105)

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.

From Seattle

Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 4. (1)

Hawkeye State, Shanghai, September 13. (1)

For Seattle

Hawkeye State, Shanghai, Oct. 4. (1)

Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 25. (1)

HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, EAST INDIES.

Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.

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Granite State, Manila, (105)

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(15) American Trading Company,

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Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New
York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) Pacific Mail Steamship Company,

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Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta,
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General Manager

at Kuantaohsien, Shantung. These soldiers after having looted his property, departed for Lintsing where they plundered the premises of an oil company.

The first report of the death of General Yen Hsiang-wen, who was appointed Tuchun of Shensi some time ago, reached the Capital on the morning of August 25, causing a great surprise. There is much speculation as to the actual cause of his sudden death.

General T'sao Kun is sending out twenty-four recruiting officers to different hsiens in Chihli to recruit more than 3,000 new troops who are intended to fill up the vacancies in the 23rd, Division and the 12th, 14th, and 15th, regiments, which are reported to be incomplete.

The Civic Improvement Society of Tientsin has decided to send, at their own expense, a private representative to the Pacific Conference in Washington. The society has requested Dr. Chang Po-ling to consult with the Returned Students Club in the selection of a suitable person to go.

As a consequence of the protests of the merchants along the Peking-Suiyuan Railway against the proposed new tax, the Lieutenant General of Suiyuan on August 14, issued a proclamation revoking the order for collection of the new tax and asking the merchants to resume shipment at once.

Chu Chi-chien is now living in his residence at Peitaiho, resting after his long voyage to America and Europe. The rumor is persistent that he is to become the successor of Premier Chin Yun-pang if a change in the Cabinet should become inevitable on account of the existing political situation.

A memorial service was held at the Church of St. Louis, Tientsin, on the morning of August 23 in memory of Rev. Father Louis Dequesne, who died on August 12, at Hsien Hsien, Chihli. Father Duquesne had spent the last twelve years in Tientsin in charge of the Jesuit procure of S. E. Chihli.

Mails for Shanghai and beyond carried by train between August 16 and 21 were returned yesterday for transmission by the sea route, and consequently subject to unavoidable delays, as the second interruption and typhoon weather completely prevented further transport over the flooded area, understood to be about fifty miles in length.

The teachers and officers of the eight governmental schools of Peking have organized an association for the study of questions bearing on the problems of the Pacific. A special meeting held on the 19th instant by the Association elected Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei and Dr. Chiang Mung-lin as its president and vice-president respectively.

The East Cliff Association of Peitaiho announced its birth last Wednesday, and elected the following gentlemen as its officers for the year 1921-22: G. L. Davis, president; Dr. E. H. Edward, vice-president; H. S. Leiper, secretary; F. H. Pyke, treasurer; the additional members of the executive committee are M. T. Evans, E. D. Verink, and Dr. F. F. Tucker.

Nan Kai held the closing exercises of the summer school on the morning of August 19 in the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. building. Sung Tse-chiu, one of the leading merchants and a famous social worker, presided and more than 400 persons were present. Sun Tsu-wen, Commissioner of Education, gave an address commenting highly on the work of the Nan Kai students.

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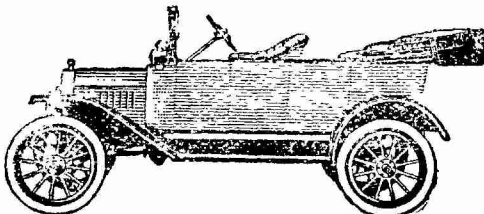
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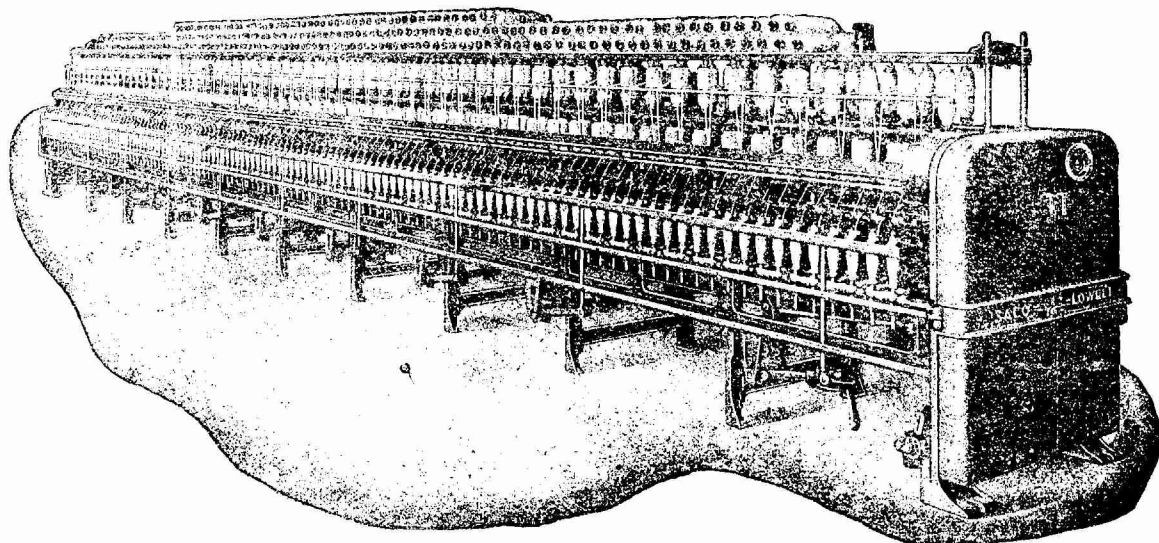
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More than 200 residents of Peitaiho were greatly delighted on the evening of Tuesday last in hearing a lecture on "Three Great Victorians: Carlyle, Arnold and Browning" by Dr. John Kelman, formerly of Edinburgh, now pastor of the famous Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City. The lecture was given at the Leiper-Swartz House, East Cliff, Peitaiho.

The land holders of East Cliff, Peitaiho, met on last Wednesday to adopt a constitution and bye-laws for a permanent organization. The meeting was presided over by G. Davis. The constitution and bye-laws proposed by the group of residents who have been working on the problem of an efficient organization for more than a year were discussed and adopted with a few changes.

Reports from Taiyuanfu say that Governor Yen, complying with the wish of the Provincial Assembly, has flatly declined to send Shansi troops to Hupeh to fight on the side of the Chihli army against Hunan and Hupeh. The ground of the Assembly's protest was that the chief duty of the Shansi troops is to preserve peace and order within that province so as to enable Governor Yen to introduce modern reforms.

Reports are current that General Tien Chung-yu, Tuchun of Shantung, will be transferred to the post of Tuchun of Chihli, now held by General T'sao Kun, and at the same time will be appointed Associate High Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, made a vacancy created by the promotion of General Wu Pei-fu. It is also said that T'sao Jui,

Civil Governor of Chihli, will succeed General Tien as Tuchun of Shantung.

The New China and *The North China Gazette* are two Chinese daily papers that have made their appearance in Tientsin recently. The former, it is said, is a joint organ of the Kuo Ming Tang—Peoples' Party—of China and Japan. The latter is said to be an independent paper and is edited by Pao Tien-shiao, an educational paper and is edited by Pao Tien-shiao, an educational novelist, and Sun Tung-wu. Both of the editors have served in a similar capacity with the leading Chinese papers of Shanghai.

According to General Pan, the new director of the Chinese Aeronautical Department, it is feared that owing to the lack of passenger traffic and to the pressure of financial stringency, the Peking Peitaiho airplane service will be suspended soon, in the same way as the proposed Peking-Shanghai air mail service has been. It is said at Nanyuan that the majority of the passengers who travelled to Peitaiho by airplane last week were government "guests."

The result of the entrance examination of the University of Communication has been announced as follows:

Peking College...	Economics.....	Freshman	11
Thangshan College...	Civil Engineering..	Freshman	15
	" "	2nd Year Prep.	10
	" "	1st Year Prep.	80
Shanghai College...	Electrical Engineering.	Freshman	5
	Mechanical "	Freshman	5
	Middle School	2nd Year	30
	" "	1st Year	30

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The members of the General Staff, Peking have struck since the August 22, as a protest against the government refusing their pay for more than twenty months. The officials of the Ministry of Justice have also threatened to desert their post unless their salaries for the past five months are paid. The Minister of Justice has called on President Hsu and laid the matter before him, stating that unless the government does something to alleviate the situation, the only course left open to him is to resign.

Peking, August 26, 1921.

News from Central China

Major Wallace C. Philoon, Military Attache of the American Legation at Peking, returned to Hankow after a brief visit to Changsha. He left for Peking by the express train of Thursday night.

A collision between two Chinese gunboats, Kiang-kun and Kungtseng, occurred last week near Wuchang, as a result of which Kungtseng sank with injuries of lives. The Ministry of Navy at Peking has appointed Vice-Admiral Cheng Chow-tseng to conduct an investigation of the case.

The British Consul at Changsha, Hunan, has sent a request to Kuling advising that Changsha ladies and children at present living at Kuling should not at the present juncture be in a hurry to return to their homes in Changsha. It is intimated that the political situation at Changsha is still unsettled and uncertain.

Regarding the measures taken by Wu Pei-fu in settling the Hupeh strife, Chang Tso-ling the Manchurian Warlord, has wired to Tsao Kun expressing his satisfaction with Wu Pei-fu's attitude toward the insurgents, adding that he will give Wu all assistance he can, but denying the report that he wants to send his Fengtien troops to the central Yangtze valley.

F. H. Hawkins, foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society, is at present in Hankow on an official visit connected with the business of the mission. Mr. Hawkins proceeded to North China Saturday night, and is accompanied on his tours by C. E. Sparham, who is secretary of the advisory council of the London mission, which has just completed its annual sessions at Kuling.

Firing on foreign gunboats and steamers plying between Hankow and Changsha by soldiers from the banks has now ceased, and all foreign and Chinese boats can pass between here and Hunan ports without molestation. In response to the protest of the Japanese Legation against firing on Japanese boats, Peking has instructed the Tuchun of Hupeh to take every possible means to prevent further incidents of that nature.

An order of Merit of the first rank has been conferred upon General Wu Pei-fu, High Inspecting Commission of Hupeh and Hunan, by the Peking government through a Presidential Mandate in recognition of his services in settling the Hupeh-Hunan question by force of arms. Admiral Doo Shih-kwei, Commander of the Second Squadron of the Chinese

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Navy, has also been conferred by Peking with an Order of Merit of third rank to remunerate his service in helping Wu Pei-fu to capture Yochow.

In an address before the Hankow Chamber of Commerce and the Western Returned Students Association at a reception dinner, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the new American Minister to China, declared the American policy toward China, and said: "We want no concession. We want no privileges. Whatever we want, we want to share it equally with other countries. We want China sovereignty over her own territory." These statements were applauded by both the merchants and American educated young Chinese.

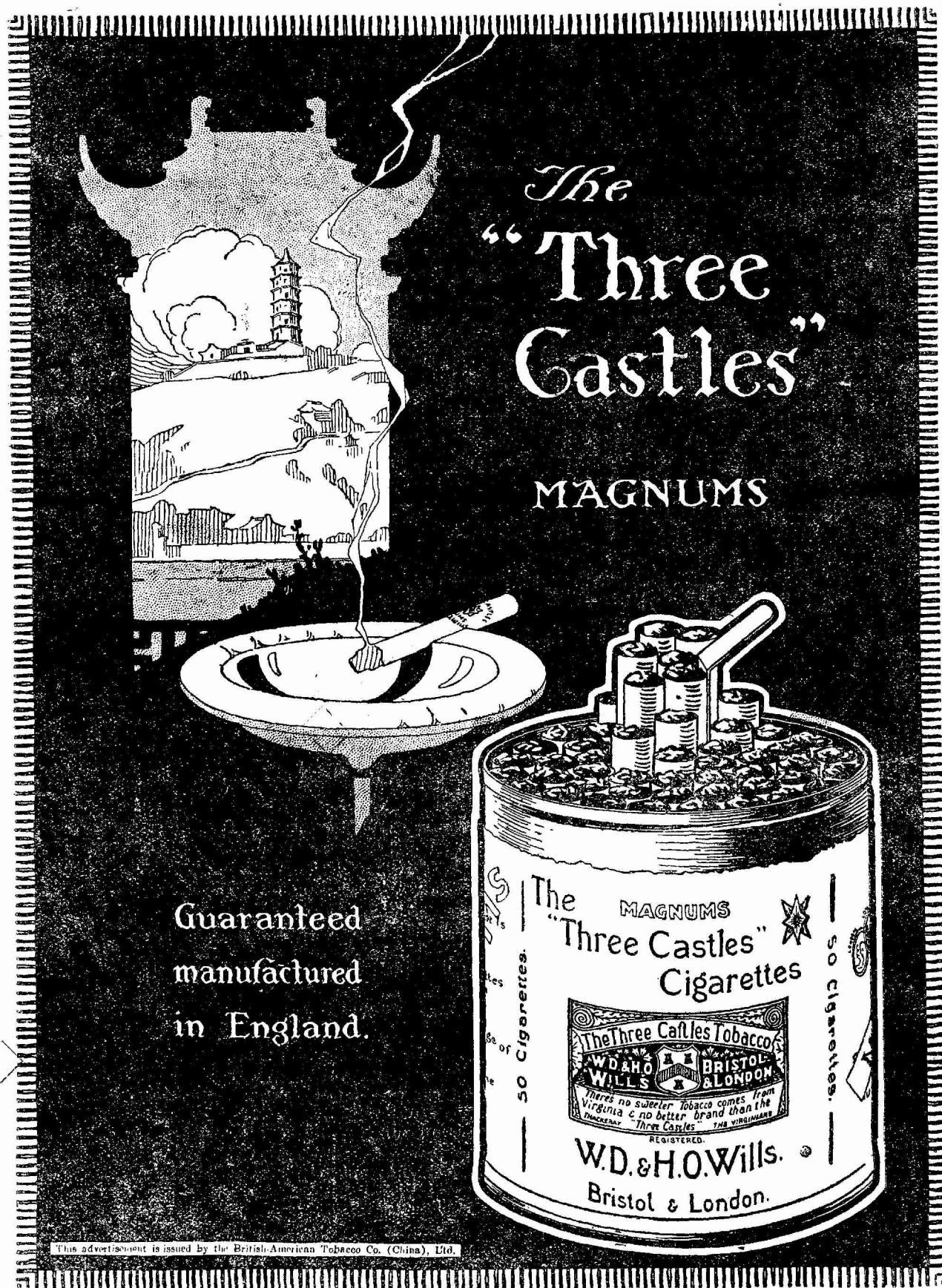
Wu Kwang-hsin, leader of the defunct Anfu clique, who escaped from a Wuchang prison recently, is reported to have safely arrived in the foreign settlement of Shanghai. It is also reported that Wu Kwang-hsin, Hsu Shu-tseng, (Little Hsu), Wong Yi-tang, Chang Ching-yao and other Anfu leaders are secretly assembling themselves in Shanghai to consider plans for cooperating with Hupeh and Hunan insurgents and self-government troops against the Chihli faction headed by Wu Pei-fu, who was largely responsible for the downfall of the Anfu party last summer.

Dr. J. G. Schurman and his party and consular representatives of Hankow, as well as foreign ladies, were invited to a yamen dinner on Wednesday in honor of Minister Schurman by Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan and Marshall Wu Pei-fu. Because of fresh developments in Yochow and unforeseen circumstances, both Hsiao and Wu Pei-fu were unable to come back from Yochow to greet the new American Minister in person. However, Wu Pei-fu wired Dr. Schurman through the Hankow Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, expressing his hope for closer union between China and America.

Tsing Hua Chen, formerly of the Oriental department of the University of California, Berkeley, in the absence of Dr. Kiang Kiang-hu has been appointed to be manager of the Industrial and Commercial Bank at Hankow. He recently returned from America where he completed a banking course first in the University of New York, and later in the University of California. He also had some banking practice in the Asia Banking Corporation both in New York and California. The bank of which he is now manager is a modern Chinese bank, on whose staff there are altogether twenty-five American trained Chinese bankers.

Export business in Hankow still remains stagnant, and aside from some fairly sized shipments of wood oil, white vegetable tallow and yellow beans, little business has been transacted. The demand for hemp is firm, and due to large exports to Japan local stocks are limited. In the Shanghai market, demand for tea is reported to have revived. About two thousand tons of antimony regulus were exported to America from Hankow during the week ending August 19. The market for piece goods remains at a complete standstill and there is nothing doing. However, local prices for practically all lines are firm. The prices for cotton yarns are also firm, though no business has been transacted. The unsettled political crisis in Central China continues to be the most serious factor affecting trade here.

Temporary armistice terms have been concluded between Wu Pei-fu and Chao Heng-ti in a private



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meeting at Yoehow which was recently taken from the hands of Hunan troops by Wu Pei-fu. It has been agreed that both Hunan and Chihli shall withdraw from their present fronts to appointed localities so that hostilities may not be resumed. Chao Heng-ti, while himself a leader in the insurgent movement of Hupeh, has already joined hands with Wu Pei-fu, who was after the removal of Wang Chan-yuan from Hupeh, compelled to fight the insurgents when he failed to effect a compromise. Being a good personal friend of Wu Pei-fu, Chao is said to be assisting Wu Pei-fu in his task of calling a national conference at Kuling to settle internal questions in China.

The National Citizens Convention plan of Wu Pei-fu, which fell through last summer because of lack of interest on part of Chinese militarists, has resurrected, and will take new life under the leadership of Wu Pei-fu after the conclusion of the Lianghu struggle. Chang Shao-tseng, who drafted the peace terms of the Revolutionaries in 1911, was appointed to draft the bye-laws and declaration for a National Question Convention to be held at Kuling before the convocation of the Pacific Conference at Washington. The convention is divided into two parts, a National Citizens Convention and a National Military Convention, the former having veto power over the resolutions to be passed by the latter. The delegates will be chosen from among the provinces in China by legal and representative organizations and those for the Military convention by the military and navy authorities of the various provinces. The declaration has been issued in the name of Chang Shao-tseng with Wu Pei-fu as its sponsor, since Wu is at present busily engaged in settling the squabble with Hunan.

A party consisting of U. S. Minister, J. G. Schurman, Mrs. Schurman, their two daughters, and Major John Magruder arrived in Hankow on August 30, when they were received by the American Consul-General at Hankow, Mr. P. S. Heintzleman, Captain Wood, Commander of the Yangtze Fleet of U. S. Navy, Captain G. M. Baum, Commander of the U. S. *Wilmingtoun*, Captain R. C. Mackay of the American Volunteer Company of Hankow and a guard of honor of U. S. Marines. After attending the Yamen banquet at Wuchang the next day, the party visited the American Church Mission hospital and Boone University of Wuchang. A reception was given on September 1 to Minister Schurman by the Hankow Chamber of Commerce and the Western Returned Students' Association of Wuhan. On the same day, a dinner was given by the American Chamber of Commerce of Hankow at the Hankow Race Club. General Wu Pei-fu and Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan sent two detachments of troops and the orchestra yamen to the railway station Thursday night to see the American Minister off to Peking. Among others at the station to bid the party farewell were: American Consul-General and Mrs. Heintzleman, Chen Chieh, Hankow Foreign Affairs Commissioner, R. C. Mackay, Wan Chieh-sung, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Z. U. Quauk, chief engineer of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, Ting Chih-lan, manager of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, Tsing Hua Chen, manager of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, Dr. H. J. Shu, C. Y. Wang, mining engineer, C. T. Hsia, superintendent of the Kinhan Railway Office, Bishop

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Hankow, September 4, 1921.

News from South China

The South China Students Conference, under the auspices of the Canton and Hongkong Y. M. C. A., met in the temples of the famous Ting-woo Mountain up the West River in Kwangtung from August 22 to 29, some 150 students attending.

To prevent further spread of cholera in Canton, the City Board of Health is prohibiting the sale of cold drinks and raw food for twenty days. The situation so far is well handled by the authorities with the co-operation of the police and the physicians and hospitals of the city.

Chen Tu-hsiao, the Bolshevik agent in Canton, who has been chairman of the Kwangtung Educational Commission, has finally submitted his resignation to the Canton government, as a result of repeated calls from the people for his leaving the service. So far no action has been taken regarding his resignation. Mr. Chen's views on social and educational matters have never been popular in Canton.

Li Yuk Tong, chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Canton, will attain his seventy-first birthday August 30, when his associates in the banking and other circles will make it an occasion to show their appreciation to this leader in his home at Hongkong. Mr. Li was Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung after the First Revolution in China in 1911.

Canton is gradually withdrawing its troops from Kwangsi, where militarists now no longer hold great power, Lungchow, the last strong-hold of the remnants of Lu Yung-ting's followers, has also submitted to the Constitutional government. General Chen Chiung-ming, commander-in-chief of the Cantonese army, is expected back in Canton within the next two weeks.

The Bank of China in Hongkong will enter its new premises at Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, early in September. The building which the bank will occupy in Hongkong is the first of the "sky-scraper" line at this port, it being nearly 100 feet high. The building alone costs more than \$200,000. Tsuyee Pei, formerly manager of the branch in Canton, is at present in charge of the Hongkong institution.

General Li Lieh-chun, chief of Staff of the Canton Constitutional government, who has been operating with his army in Kweilin, Kwangsi, has been instructed to march on Hupeh by way of Hunan. The Canton main expedition against the North has not yet started, and the great number of Kuomintang military men going to Hankow will not be assigned to duty until the arrangement for this has been completed.

The tea-house and the builders strikes in Canton which lasted nearly three years ended the latter part of August, when the city was free of labor trouble for the first time since May. The waiters in the tea-houses, numbering about 6,000, have gained an increase of from 20 to 25 percent, in salary, while the masons and carpenters, however, did not get so much. The first

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class masons and carpenters will have a standard wage of at least 60 cents a day.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, President of the Constitutional government at Canton, will not appoint a commander-in-chief for the Kwangsi troops, leaving the Governor, Dr. Ma Chun-wu, to formulate a plan of reconstruction for his province with the co-operation of the Kwangsi Provincial Assembly, which will be called into session within the next two weeks. The suggestion of making General Chen Chiung-ming the commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi forces has not met the approval of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Some \$400,000 worth of opium was destroyed in Canton, August 27, by order of the government in

celebration of the victory over Lu Yung-ting, the last Peking militarist to fall in the South. On this day a parade of nearly 10,000 strong was reviewed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the President of the Constitutional government. Many foreigners were invited to watch the destruction of the opium so as to assure the outside world that the Canton officials are not neglecting their duty in the enforcement of the anti-opium regulations.

The Constitutional government in Canton will not despatch a delegation to the Pacific Conference at Washington, unless the delegation sent from Canton will be able to officially participate in the proceedings of the Conference. The Foreign Ministry of the Constitutional government will probably issue a statement to the Powers concerned denying the right of Peking to appoint a delegation, announcing in advance that whatever agreed upon by the delegation from Peking on behalf of China will not bind the Chinese people.

A full course in agriculture will be inaugurated in Canton Christian College, Canton, beginning this fall. The college has been having subjects taught along this line and also conducting an experiment station. Financial assistance from local authorities beginning from this year will enable the college to plan for a more complete course. The college is also having a department in sericulture supported by the International Silk Association with office in New York. The Canton Government Agricultural College has also been favored with a more liberal appropriation for this and subsequent year.

H. W.

Canton, August 29, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

September 1. Military and Civil Governors of Hupeh meet in conference with General Wu to discuss peace.—Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, U. S. Minister arrives Hankow enroute Peking.—According to statistics issued imports to U. S. from China fall nearly sixty percent as compared with previous year, exports to China show increase of 12 percent over preceding year.

September 2. In planning peace conference at Kuling, plans for a national convention are being drafted, in which people will hold power of veto at conference.

September 3. Two steamship liners, Cordillere and Glaucus pulled off bar in Whangpoo and are saved from menace of typhoon.—Hankow report says Changsha is captured by Kiangsi troops.

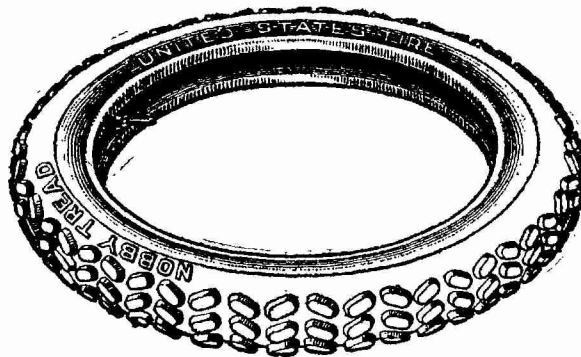
September 5. Chinese government asked to participate in the industrial products exhibition to be held in Amsterdam in September.—Dr. P. K. C. Tyau, new Minister to Cuba plans to leave for new post September 17.—U. S. Minister is impressed that Hankow will speedily develop into "Chicago of the East."—Report of capture of Changsha unfounded.

September 6. Hankow report says Ichang is safe despite near approach of Sz chuenese, gunboats aid to ward off attack by anti-Wu army.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Offices of the MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc., publishers of the WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST, will be removed on September 1, to temporary quarters with the ORIENTAL PRESS, 115 Avenue Edward VII.

After October 1 the offices of the Company will be located on the sixth floor of the GREAT NORTHERN CABLE BUILDING Avenue Edward VII, near the Bund.



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GENERAL

September 1. Geneva report says Dr. Koo, assumes presidency of League with Ishii to stay on and pre-
side over special session of Silesia dispute.—Paris
dispatch says millions of Germans to fight for Re-
public and people desire end of martial law.—A
separate peace between United States and Hungary
signed at Budapest by Hungarian Minister for
Foreign Affairs and U. S. High Commissioner.—
Secretariat of League at Geneva announces twenty-
seven states have ratified scheme for establishment of
International Court of Justice, which if organized
will function in 1922.

September 2. Riots at Belfast reach intense pitch with
many victims, according to London dispatch.—
Paris dispatch says International Commission for the
Relief of the Russian Famine decides to send sub-
commission to Russia to ascertain needs, including
representative from France, Great Britain, Italy
Belgium, Japan and United States.

September 3. Manila report says General Leonard
Wood accepts Governorship of Philippines if appoint-
ed.—Capitalist boss reported to be behind importa-
tion of Chinese into Canada and United Kingdom,
when three Chinese are charged with landing with-
out permission of Immigration Officer.

September 4. According to New York dispatch an
agreement in regard to Yap controversy will soon be
reached whereby U. S. will receive full control of
Yap-Guam cable, including the landing at the Yap
end.—Impressive funeral services held over
British officers and men of the illfated R38.

September 5. Strike riots occur in West Virginia and
4,000 Federal troops are rushed to the scene of
action.—Elihu Root declines nomination to
membership of the Permanent International Court of
Justice, owing to advanced age.—According to
report there is a strong likelihood that question of
Boxer Indemnity will be brought up at future
meeting of League.

September 6. American Red Cross Commission
express fear that millions of Russians face death
owing to famine.—According to Paris dispatch the
forthcoming Assembly of League has many hard
problems in its agenda.—London dispatch says
Sinn Fein reply states she rejects the British
proposal for Ireland dominated by anything but own
free will and government.

September 7. President of American Federation of
Labor in annual Labor Day address at New York,
says number of unemployed in America at present
time is estimated at six million.

Current Market Reports

**Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations
of China's Principal Markets**

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Since our last report, the cotton
trade has witnessed a succession of firm markets, which
although due in a large measure to the attitude and
operations of the local bull clique, have carried prices

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A-1

White Silks.....	1596	„	2204	„
Yellow Silks	4862	„	3559	„
Tussahs.....	4639	„	1180	„

Yokohama: Market is reported firmer on account of a better demand from America. Shinshiu No. 1 superior is quoted at Yen 1420.

Thorough Inspection of Silk

The following is reported by a vernacular paper as remarks made by Mr. Kaga, the director of the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House:—

The Silk Grading Investigation Committee, which has been appointed recently, is to start work shortly. The investigations will be made of 15 or 16 representative kinds from the market, the quality of which will be inspected mechanically at first, and then scientifically, and chemically, and finally, with the naked eye. After that, the raw silk will be transferred to the Silk Tissue Laboratory, where it to be ascertained which kinds of it are suitable for which kinds of silk fabrics and how they to be improved as raw material for silk fabrics, so as to use each kind of raw silk for each proper purpose. Such classification as the "Ball," "Battledore," Yajima, Hachioji and Bushu classes as practically employed in the Yokohama market in the past is quite baseless as to quality and is simply for the sake of convenience in transactions. Of course, the so-called extra class possesses much superior characteristics to the so-called common grades, and Gunze's has been ascertained upon practical tests to suit for satin making. But few know the reason why the silk is so. The above committee's examination may reveal, therefore, that some kind of raw silk, which has hitherto been rather neglected as inferior, is classed extra as warp of a kind of silk fabrics, while the so-called extra silk is lowered in classification as unsuitable as raw material for a kind of silk tissues. Truly, no significant grading of raw silk can be hoped unless the decision of its quality is based on the suitability or unsuitableness of it as raw material for silk fabrics.

Thorough Inspection of Raw Silk

It is stated further by C. Kaga, the director of the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House, that the grading of raw silk may be fixed most strictly and carefully by scientific inspection without regard to the old classification, and then upon consulting specialists and authorities on sericulture. For this, it is most important to consider most carefully the quality of certain kinds of raw silk as to its suitability as filling or warp of certain kinds of silk fabrics. Perhaps no Japanese silk reelers exactly know how their raw silk is truly valued and how it is used abroad. They must be taught in this. It would be practically very hard to give a definition to each kind of Japan silk, which is made from so many different kinds of cocoons. For this, cocoons must be examined and it must also be taken into account that the quality of cocoons is different according to year. A comparison is necessary between Japan silk and Italian, French and Chinese silk, and a relation between these foreign products and textile fabrics.

Shipments

Season 1921-1922 (July 1—August 27)	44,000	B/s
„ 1920-1921 („ „)	27,000	„
„ 1919-1920 („ „)	49,000	„

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

New Yellow River Bridge Commission

Awards to the tenders

We hereby announce to the public concerned that the classification of the designs for the construction of the New Yellow River Bridge, as proposed by the Superior Counsellors was adopted by the Commission at a meeting on July 30th, 1921 and finally approved by the Ministry of Communications.

The order of the classification is as follows:

- Ga.—Société d'études et de construction. Société belge de Chemins de fer en Chine-Compagnie Générale de Chemins de fer et de Tramways en Chine—(Bruxelles).
- Sa.—Compagnie Générale d'Extrême-Orient—(Paris).
- Oi.—Etablissements Brossard et Mopin—(Tientsin).

By the order of the Managing Director.
Peking, August 9th, 1921.

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The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accommodations.

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One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1	3		2	4
Direct	Sem-dir		Direct	Sem-dir
W.L.B.	W.L.B.	STATIONS.	W.L.B.	W.L.B.
1.2.3.cl.	1.2.3.cl.		1.2.3.cl.	1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsinitu,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho.....,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeitien.....,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho.....,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuechow,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatiem,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien (Chikungshan) ..,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen....,,	8.00	20.00

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, September 7th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver, supported by consistent buying by Indian Bazaars shows a rise of 1d. to 39½d. during the week. Our official rate for 1 on London is also 1d. up to 3/8d., but in the absence of cover in the form of £ paper remains 2d. under the parity of silver. Our local Gold Dealers have been firm and our rates have ruled firm; at the close 3/9½d. was offered in the open market cash delivery. Exports remain dull with poor prospects of improvement, but there is great improvement in the immediate "price goods" position reported.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 28 500,000 an increase of Tls. 1,500,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars \$ 25,010 000 " " \$ 350,000

Estimated value in Tls. 46,500,000 as against Tls. 50,300,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Aug.	Thurs. Sept. 1	Friday Sept. 2	Sat. Sept. 3	Mon. Sept. 5	Tuesday Sept. 6	Wed. Sept. 7
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/7.808	3/7	3/7	3/7	3/7	3/7	3/7
D/Dita. ,,	—	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½
4m/s. ,,	—	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½
T/T India	271 904	256½	256½	256½	257½	257	26
T/T France	860.769	850	850	860	860	870	90
T/T N. Y.	66.567	66½	67	66½	66½	66½	67
T/T H'kong	73.808	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
T/T Japan	72.192	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	70
T/T Batavia	215.557	212½	211½	211½	212	212	21
T/T Straits	63.336	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	63
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. } Cred. D/A }	3/10.808	3/10	3/10	3/10	3/10	3/10	3/10
6m/s. ,, ,,	—	3/10½	3/10½	3/10½	3/10½	3/10½	3/10
4m/s. ,, D/P	4/0 058	3/11½	3/11½	3/11½	3/11½	3/11½	4/0
4m/s. ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. } C. D/A, D/P }	960.769	950	950	960	960	970	1000
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	73.567	73½	74	73½	73½	73½	74½
4m/s. ,, Docs	—	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	75½

	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 7
†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.						
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	37½	37½	38½	38½	38½	39½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	G. \$ 62½	G. \$ 62½	G. \$ 63	G. \$	G. \$	G. \$
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100	344.20	345.00	344.00	343.00	341.00	34
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.	72.325	72.35	72.35	72.735	72.4125	72.4
	6½%	6½%	3%	3%	3%	2½%

Bank of England rate of discount	5½%	London on Paris	T/T 4
Bank of France rate of discount	5½%	London on Germany	T/T 4
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 4½%	New York on London	T/T 1
" "	4 m/s. 4½%	Bombay on London	T/T 1
" "	6 m/s. 5½%	Hongkong on "	T/T 1
		Yokohama ..	T/T 1

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Tuesday,

August 23, to September 1, 1921)

(Key: Pcs.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mils.—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Aug. Tael 1.35 equal Gold. \$1.)

<i>S. S. Lyons Maru, August 13.</i>			Tobacco, Leaf			2,916	To San Francisco.		
To Derby			,, Prepared			10	Carpets		
Silk, Refuse:			Baths, Enamelled			72	Fans, Paper		
Shanghai Bls. 26			Canned Goods, Unclassed			31	,, ...		
Other Ports, 143			Malt Milk			100	<i>S. S. Empress of Russia, from U. S. A., Aug. 6.</i>		
To New York.			Rum			25	Sheetings:		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang			Cigarettes			49,000	Grey, 15 1/2 lb, over 110		
Tea Green:			Machinery			504,184	threads per square inch		
Gunpowder, Ningpo			<i>S. S. West Kador, from U. S. A., August 2.</i>				<i>S. S. Empress of Russia, August 20.</i>		
,, Kiukiang			Cotton Raw, Bls. 260			915	To Chicago.		
Young Hyson, Kiukiang			Timber, Softwood			510,515	Silk, Raw, Filature:		
,, other Ports			<i>S. S. West Keats, from U. S. A., August 16.</i>				Wild, other Ports Bls. 30 ..		
Hyson, Kiukiang			To Portland.				Tea, Green:		
Bristles			Tea, Black, Hankow			11	Gunpowder, Ningpo		
Camphor			Tea, Green:				,, Kiukiang		
Cotton Waste			Gunpowder, Ningpo			50	,, other Ports		
Cotton Yarn, Waste			<i>S. S. Chikugo Maru, from U. S. A., August 4.</i>				Young Hyson, Kiukiang		
Egg Albumen, Dried			Machinery			4,518	,, other Ports		
,, Yolk, Dried			<i>S. S. City of Spokane, from U. S. A., August 4.</i>				Hyson, Kiukiang		
Feather, Duck			Iron Wire, Copper Coated			4	,, other Ports		
Hides, Cow			Iron, Galvanized:				To Cincinnati.		
Intestines, Pig			Wire Shorts			726	Tea, Green:		
Oil, Camphor			Calcium, Carbide of			30	Gunpowder, Ningpo		
Oil, Wood			Timber:				To Kansas City.		
Hats, Rush			Softwood, Ordinary Sawn			1,041,383	Tea, Green:		
Skins, Goat, Untanned			<i>S. S. Keemun, from U. S. A., August 5.</i>				Gunpowder, Ningpo		
To South Manchester.			Chemicals			2	To New York.		
Silk, Cocoons, Pierced:			Cream, Evaporated			418	Silk, Raw Re-reeled		
Shanghai, Bls. 35			<i>S. S. Taiyo Maru, August 17.</i>				White, other Ports, Bls. 50. Pls.		
Other Ports, Bls. 5			To Honolulu.				Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Silk, Refuse:			Umbrellas, Paper			170	White, Shanghai Bls. 198 ..		
Shanghai, Bls. 16			To New York.				,, other Ports, Bls. 20. ,,		
Other Ports, Bls. 11			Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:				Yellow, Hankow Bls. 10 ...		
To San Francisco.			White, other Ports Bls. 200. Pls.			200.96	Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and		
Antimony, Crude			Silk Raw, Steam Filature:				not Steam Filature:		
Antimony, Oxide			White, Shanghai, Bls. 105. ,,			104.04	White, other Ports Bls. 10. Pls.		
Antimony Regulus			,, other Ports Bls. 10. ,,			9.83	Silk, Raw, Filature:		
<i>S. S. Esher Dollar, from U. S. A., August 1.</i>			Silk, Raw, Filature:				Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10. Pls.		
Copper Ingots			White, other Ports, Bls. 10. ,,			10.00	Silk Pongees, Shantung		
Carbon, Black			Tea, Green:				Chinaware, Coarse		
Cotton Raw, Bls. 3,000			Gunpowder, Ningpo			141	,, Fine		
Oak, Bark							Carpets		
Extract							To Scranton.		
Milk, Condensed							Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Milk, Evaporated							White, Shanghai, Bls. 25 ..		
Paper, Printing									
Potassium Products									

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New Books and Publications

A Consular Officer in China

Travels of A Consular Officer in North-West China
by Eric Teichman, Cambridge University Press, 1921.
pp. 215.

THIS is a personal narrative of a series of journeys through the little known North-Western Provinces of China, chiefly Shensi and Kansu, undertaken in connection with the Anglo-Chinese Opium treaties and other matters requiring joint investigation by British and Chinese officials in the interior of China.

The author's travels occupied some ten months of almost continuous travel, divided over two summers and covering some four thousand miles. Such an expedition offered unusual opportunities for observation and study of the manners, customs and institutions of the people of the North-West, and of the geography and marvellous natural resources of their rich and undeveloped country. These observations are set down in an attractive fashion, being cleverly and unobtrusively woven into the texture of a story which has as its main end the description of the serious business of opium suppression.

Mr. Teichman's book was written in 1917, but for certain reasons, chief of which was the unsettled condition of the country at the time, publication was deferred. The internal confusion of the country gave no signs of being immediately remedied and so the author decided not to wait longer. For this we can thank him, for his book is still timely, if only because opium cultivation has been renewed in China after the very successful cessation thereof in 1916 and 1917. A new agitation for the stamping out of the poppy is being undertaken, and conditions reveal the very close connection between China's bogus militarism and the spread of the poppy. In the preface Mr. Teichman writes as follows. "At the time of writing, the poppy is again being extensively cultivated in the distant provinces of the interior, notably in Shensi and

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."

TO BE WELL INFORMED READ

THE ASIATIC REVIEW

(Founded 1886)

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Proceedings of the East India Association.

Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY
SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION

Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3, Victoria
Street, London, S. W. 1.

Agents for the Far East: Kelly & Walsh; Maruzen & Co.

Szechuan, under the open encouragement of the local officials, who derive their principal revenues from the taxation of the opium produced. In the spring of 1919 the writer travelled for days through districts in Western Szechuan, where the cultivation of opium had previously been eradicated, without ever being out of sight of the countless fields of red and white poppy in full bloom. . . . This flagrant violation of the country's treaty engagements is not the fault of the Central government, who continue to do their best to carry out suppression of production and consumption. But the various semi-independent military chiefs in the distant interior care nothing for the orders of the Peking administration or for China's treaty obligations, and aim only at their own enrichment."

Mr. Teichman's book is profusely illustrated and contains a number of excellent maps, all of which lend much to the value and interest of a work that we can heartily recommend.

M. S.



Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1. The Washington Conference

This conference was called by invitation of President Harding, and will meet in Washington in November to discuss disarmament and "Problems of the Pacific." It will be the most important international gathering since the Peace Conference and so should be carefully followed. For previous articles on this conference see the following numbers of the *Review*: August 6, August 13, August 20, and August 27. Read pp. 1-2 of this number.

Questions. 1. What was the nature of the impression created at the Peace Conference by the Chinese delegates? 2. Does this justify a favorable conclusion as to what their influence will be at the Washington Conference? 3. What men are likely to represent China? 4. Decide for yourself whether much good will come to China from this conference. Then turn to pp. 40, 42, and read the remarks on South China and the Pacific Conference. What is the attitude of South China? 5. What are the views of Dr. Wu Ting-fang? 6. Will China's case at the conference suffer because of the present political disunion? Was she united at the time of the Peace Conference?

Topic 2. The American Policy Toward China

Dr. Schurman, the recently arrived American Minister to China, was for many years president of Cornell University. He was minister to Greece also, just at the time when the Balkan Wars began which preceded the World War. His address, given on p. 3, is to be taken as an authoritative statement of the policy of the present administration in the United States.

Questions. 1. What chief political facts have drawn China and the United States together? 2. Are America's reasons for desiring the Open Door really unselfish? 3. What are these reasons? 4. What are "spheres of influence"? Are there any such in China at the present time? 5. What do these phrases mean: railway zone, territorial integrity, sovereignty? 6. Does what Dr. Schurman says concerning the Consortium agree with the common opinion held by the Chinese?

Be sure you are clear what the Open Door means. This was the policy for which John Hay was responsible at the time of the Boxer Outbreak in 1900. John Hay was then Secretary of State to President McKinley. As a young man he had been private secretary to President Lincoln. 7. What is meant by discrimination? Give instances. 8. What is meant by "a free field and no favors"? 9. What conclusions do you draw from the quoted words of Secretary Hughes at the top of p. 5? 10. Question for discussion: Was it a good thing that the United States did not sign the Peace Treaty of Versailles?

Topic 3. U. S. Airplane Bombs

The article on p. 8 tells of recent experiments in dropping highly explosive bombs from aeroplanes upon a dismantled battleship.

Questions. 1. In what respects are these experiments unusual? 2. As between warfare by air forces and naval forces which does this inventor think the more important in any war of the future? 2. If a war is fought in the future will it be more, or less, terrible than the recent war? 3. Is this a good argument for disarmament? 4. Do you think this inventor is justified in "dreaming of a world peace made possible by the aeroplane"? Are his reasons logical?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1. Mission to Study Education in China

Read the short article given on p. 16.

Questions. 1. What is the purpose of this mission? Discussion. 2. What are the chief responsibilities of citizenship? 3. What are the most profitable forms of training for these responsibilities?

Topic 1. News from Central China

Read the references to General Wu Pei-fu on pp. 34, 36.

Questions. 1. What acts of General Wu Pei-fu have brought criticism

against him? 2. Is this criticism justified? 3. Is it likely or unlikely that his motives have changed recently and that he does not seek the best interests of China first of all? Does his past career throw any light on this question?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Business Prospects in the Far Eastern Republic

Read the article by Orrin Kieth, pp. 5-8, and locate on a map the city of Chita and the provinces that are named. Other information about the Far Eastern Republic is to be found in earlier numbers of the *Review* and in the daily newspapers.

Questions: 1. What is the population of the Far Eastern Republic per square mile? 2. What is the population of China per square mile? 3. Why will it take a long time to get trade started on a large scale? One of the reasons is economic and the other is political. 4. What are the two greatest assets of the Far Eastern Republic that offer an opportunity for the investment of foreign capital? 5. How is foreign capital to be secured? Is it to be by government loans by the granting of concessions, or by private loans? 6. Which of these three ways do you think would be best? Why?

Topic 2: China's Railways.

After you have read the article by Mr. Morse, pp. 10-14, turn to the map on p. iv and mark each of the railways mentioned. Indicate the nationality of the company which has furnished the capital for each of these railways.

Questions: 1. In the United States the most important general question about a railway is its financial condition. In China it seems to be the nationality of the capital. How do you account for this difference? 2. Can you find out which of the railways mentioned is losing money and which is making money?

Topic 3: World Trade in 1920

Read the article on the subject on pp. 48-9.

Questions: 1. Show by a diagram the growth in the world's trade since 1870. 2. Has the trade of the United States grown faster or slower than the trade of the world? 3. Find the total trade of China for the years that are used and answer the same question for China. 3. The report shows that manufactures are increasing as a part of the exports of the United States. Does this show a favorable or an unfavorable tendency in the development of the United States? 4. Why is it necessary to take an "approximate par of exchange" in comparing the statistics of European countries when they all use the gold standard? 5. The imports of one nation are the exports of another. For this reason the total imports of all nations ought to equal the total exports of all nations. What are the facts as they are given in this article? How do you account for these facts?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

FRED R. HANISH, PLAINTIFF v. FEARON, DANIEL & CO.,
INC., DEFENDANT.

(Cause No. 1096; decided July 5, 1921.)

SYLLABUS.

(By the Court)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN :

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Coroner's Jury

Aug. 31, 1921, Cause No 1466; Inquest of James Riley;
verdict, accidental death.

1. **EMPLOYMENT: DISCHARGE: Onus Probandi.** The burden rests upon the employer to prove justification for discharging an employee especially when no ground is invoked for which the contract of employment provides.
2. **Id.: Id.: GROUNDS.** It is not an implied ground of discharge for an employee to disregard instructions which virtually nullify such contract.
3. **Id.: Id.: Id.: Evidence reviewed and found insufficient to show that the employee justified discharge by violating instructions as to purchases, practicing deception upon his employer or conspiring against its manager.**
4. **Id.: Id.: Id.: PROFANITY.** Where one employs another knowing, or having opportunity to know, of his use of profanity and later discharges him upon other grounds, such use is not a valid defense to an action for wrongful discharge.
5. **Id.: Id.: Id.: Where the employee is given "full power to engage and discharge any and all assistants" he commits no breach thereof by causing the resignation of such assistants.**
6. **Id.: Id.: THE MEASURE OF DAMAGES** in an action by the employee for the wrongful termination of his contract (as distinguished from an action for salary) is "the amount he would have received if the contract had been kept" and the burden rests upon the employee to show payments and other deductions.
7. **Id.: Id.: Id.: PROSPECTIVE PROFITS** are recoverable only when made reasonably certain by competent proof.
8. **Id.: Id.: An accounting may be ordered in such an action as incidental to the other relief sought.**
Sterling Fessenden, Esq. for plaintiff.
R. T. Bryan, Jr., Esq. for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.

Defendant is a New Jersey Corporation with its home office in New York where plaintiff had been employed by it for nearly five years when, on September 1, 1919, he entered into a written contract with defendant to serve "in the capacity of assistant general manager of the corporation's business at Shanghai." The contract was drawn by the secretary of defendant but is extremely liberal in the privileges and powers it concedes to plaintiff. Under Paragraph 3 he is

"given full charge and control of all the export of China Produce by the corporation from both its Shanghai and Hankow offices, said business being conducted under the department designation of 'export department.' Mr. Hanish shall be responsible for the exclusive management of the said department; the staff; records and any and all other features connected therewith. Mr. Hanish shall have full power to engage and discharge any and all assistants necessary to the proper and necessary maintenance of the said department, which said department shall consist of and cover each and every article exported from Shanghai and Hankow by the corporation to the U. S. A., Europe, Australia, and to any and all other parts of the World."

His salary is fixed at Tls. 12,000 per annum and he is further granted a bonus of "10% of the net profits derived annually from the aforementioned export department." (Par. 10). The employment was for three years with privilege of renewal at plaintiff's option for two years more and even provided (Par. 1) for further renewal but it specified no ground for termination except in case plaintiff should "be totally incapacitated for a period of three consecutive months" (Par. 13).

Pursuant to this contract plaintiff came to Shanghai and entered upon his duties of "assistant general manager of the corporation's business" and particularly

*Hearings:**(Before the Commissioner)*

- Sept. 5, 1921, Cause No. 1462; Council v. American Foreign Insurance Association; testimony taken of plaintiff, Hexamer, Fitkin, Wilkinson, and Wiley.
- " 7, " " " 1467; U. S. v. Muncie; adjourned until September 10th.

*Judgments and Orders:**(By the Commissioner)*

- Sept. 5, 1921, Cause No. 1462; Council v. American Foreign Insurance Association; judgment for defendant.

Miscellaneous Filings:

- Aug. 31, 1921, Cause No. 1466; Inquest of James Riley; oath of jurors; jurors' discharge.
- " 31, " " " 1434; Collins v. Shanghai Taxi Cab Co., and Barrett; defendant Barrett's answer.
- " 31, " " " Articles of incorporation of Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Inc.
- " 31, " " " Articles of incorporation of The Canadian American Tobacco Co., Inc.
- Sept. 1, " " " Articles of incorporation of The China Industries, Inc.
- " 2, " " " Articles of incorporation of Oriental Crafts Corporation.
- " 5, " " " 1461; In re alleged insanity of A. True; warrant of commitment issued.
- " 6, " " " 1451; Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp'n v. Finkelstein; writ of execution issued.
- " 7, " " " 1363; Meade v. Grant; stipulation; deposition of Clack.

as manager of its export department. Defendant's general manager in Shanghai, who previously had charge of the export department, had known plaintiff during his previous employment by defendant. The evidence discloses that there had been considerable trouble in the conduct of defendant's business in China in which the general manager took an active part and in which also he suspected plaintiff of taking an adverse part. Friction developed soon after plaintiff's arrival and as early as December 28, 1919, the manager wrote plaintiff a letter (Ex. 13) referring to the previous company troubles and expressing suspicion that plaintiff had been sent out in connection therewith. On June 29, following, the manager again wrote plaintiff ordering him to return to New York and "to turn over your department to me as soon as possible" as "I must have absolutely full control." This, plaintiff declined to do except upon conditions which were not complied with and on July 16 the manager wrote him a letter of dismissal, setting forth nineteen grounds and assuming to revoke his authority as assistant treasurer which he was constituted by the contract.

Plaintiff thereupon began this action alleging willingness to perform and wrongful discharge and claiming damages in the sum of Tls. 70,000. Not all the grounds enumerated in the letter of dismissal are set forth in the answer nor are all those in the answer argued in the briefs on which the cause has been submitted, plaintiff's being filed on April 21 and defendant's last brief on April 30. We shall confine this judgment to the points raised in the briefs, treating the others as waived.

The first ground stated in the letter of dismissal is "insubordination in refusing to obey my instructions to go to New York" etc. (Ex. 1) It is undisputed (p. 27) that the home office never gave plaintiff any such instructions and those relied upon as such are contained in the manager's letter of June 29 (Ex. 2) in which he says *inter alia*:

"I consider that the best interest of the business will be served by your making a trip to New York at once. * * I also consider our affairs have reached such a critical state that I must have absolutely full control of every department here. Please take immediate steps to secure transportation and arrange to turn over your department to me as soon as possible."

It will be seen that this involved much more than plaintiff's merely going to New York and it seems hardly surprising if he regarded it as an attempt to repudiate his contract which provided that he

"shall be given full charge and control of all the export of China Produce by the corporation from both its Shanghai and Hankow offices, said business being conducted under the department designation of 'export department.' Mr. Hanish shall be responsible for the exclusive management of the said department." (Ex. A)

For how could plaintiff exercise "full charge and control" and "the exclusive management of the said department" if he were to "turn it over" to Mr. Nichols and give the latter "absolutely full control"? Surely an employe is not obliged to observe instructions which virtually destroy his contractual rights.¹

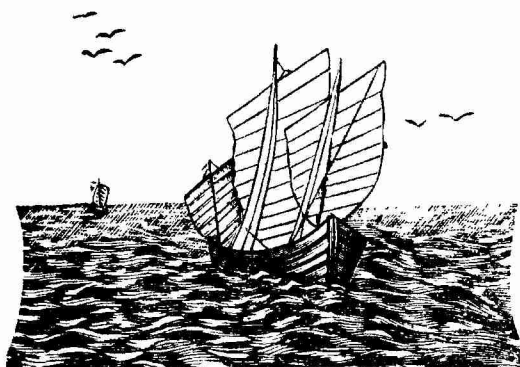
It is true that the defendant company had undertaken (Ex. A, clause 5) to pay plaintiff's passage to New York at such "time or times as may be found

1. Cyc. XXVI, 993.

Sept. 7, 1921, Cause No. 1467; U. S. v. Muncie; complaint.

" 7, " " " 1468; U. S. v. Scott; complaint.

" 7, " " " 1469; U. S. v. Davis; complaint.



necessary and consented to by it." But this is far from authorizing it to compel plaintiff to surrender control of his department. Besides defendant itself never "found it necessary" nor "consented" that plaintiff should "return to New York." The manager's letter was an expression of what "I consider" and in his testimony (p. 66) he reiterated:

"I consider that I had the right to give him (plaintiff) any instructions I saw fit."

In other words he disregarded entirely the contractual provisions giving plaintiff "full charge and control" and "exclusive management." There is nothing in the contract which justified the manager's claim of the right to give (and much less to enforce) "any instructions I saw fit." The contract merely provided (Clause 4) that plaintiff "shall always freely (i. e. be free to) *consult and advise* with the General Manager." Any other interpretation would conflict with the provisions giving plaintiff "full charge and control" and "exclusive management" and an instrument will be so construed as to avoid a conflict if possible.² Moreover in the same clause which entitles plaintiff to "freely consult and advise with the General Manager" the latter is expressly empowered to impose "restrictions and limitations" upon plaintiff's powers in another position,—Assistant Treasurer—but is given no such authority as regards plaintiff's conduct of the export department and the maxim *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*³ would seem to apply.

2. Corpus Juris, XIII, 536.

3. U. S. v. Engelbracht, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 169; In re Lee's Will, Id., 709.

(To be continued next week)

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from April 21 to April 31, 1921

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1			Traffic train miles run		
					Increase	Decrease	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	Miles
Peking-Hankow	189596	725844	449	915889	.....	92921	9891544	.....	1195366	-12.08	2809419	32582
Peking-Mukden	545382	556954	-86963	1015373	236075	.....	11372827	1972894	.....	17.38	2993292	644651
Tientsin-Pukow	185241	357148	9424	551813	101553	.....	7137561	521811	.....	7.31	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	32456	92045	3675	128176	.....	39868	2167276	.....	535925	-24.73	766750	128960
Shanghai-Nanking	152453	69285	2212	223950	29739	.....	2879705	332074	.....	11.53	1036281	24360
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	72883	23345	1473	97701	.....	7893	1368160	157097	.....	11.48	536238	6062
Cheng-Tai	21560	112974	880	135414	5572	.....	1386782	.....	577187	-41.62	472668	72463
Canton-Kowloon	30124	3175	700	33999	5430	.....	554864	104178	.....	18.77	179456	1775
Kirin-Changchun	19403	68741	247	88391	23214	.....	1182689	176207	.....	14.90	259521	1781
Taokow-Chinghua	5197	20928	471	26596	.....	3000	386946	.....	15167	-3.92	146797	992
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	1710	5952	.....	7662	.....	12823	123044	.....	141212	-114.76	51058	71483
Canton-Samshui .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Changchow-Amoy	1181	39	437	1657	914	.....	18588	11602	.....	62.41	16295	13955
Kaifeng-Honan	26707	22218	1141	50066	.....	4015	796777	95207	.....	11.92	211049	19335
Wuchang-Changsha	15090	16754	.....	31844	.....	16274	679458	.....	20509	-3.01	327093	57152
Ssu-Tao	5303	19750	249	25302	6726	.....	329852	.....	66647	-20.20	69374	10385
TOTAL	1304286	2095152	-65605	3333833	232429	.....	40276073	818877	.....	2.03	9875291	768178
												7.78

H. H. CHENG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications